THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 28. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Order Observed Throughout the State.

First Appearance of the Freedmen at the Polls.

Success of the Republican Ticket.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 1.—The polls have closed upon one of the most peaceable elections ever held in this city, and no reports have been received as yet which indicate trouble elsewhere, though it is difficult to conceive that the election has passed off in the interior wholly without disturbance. In Nashville there was a general suspension of business, and people kept their houses, so that the streets, except in the immediate vicinity of the polls, were almost as deserted and quiet as on Sunday. There was no intoxication and no disorder. A few arrests were made for violation of the ordinance as to carrying concealed weapons, and a couple of colored men were apprehended for attempting the Democratic strategy of voting more than once. Even the disfranchised were, as a general thing, in good humor, and seemed to make a jest of the greater privileges of the negro. Nor was this good order due to martial effect, for General Duncan had disposed the military most unobtrusively. A few cavalrymen were picketed in the rear of the City Hall, a detachment of infantry had stacked arms at the Capitol, and a horseman quietly watched each polls from a distance; otherwise the military were out of sight.

The great feature of the election was, of course, the exercise of the franchise for the first time in any place by the African race of the South. It would have been a curious scene anywhere to have witnessed streams of black voters at the polls. It was remarkably so in Tennessee. It seemed like a closing tableaux to the great drama just enacted by the nation—its apotheosis of the terrible struggle which set free a whole people; 1867 was curiously contrasted with 1860. White and black, master and slave, freeman and freedman, side by side, to-day in Tennessee exercised the privileges of a common citizenship.

The newly made voters were up bright and early this morning. They thronged the streets in quest of the polls long before they were opened. When the balloting commenced they formed in long lines, and in an incessant stream poured in their tickets until their whole vote was received. They were so prompt and steady at this work that nearly the whole negro vote was polled by 2 o'clock. The whites generally deferring voting until the afternoon, the colored citizens had the polls almost entirely to themselves during the forenoon.

A few Caucasians forced themselves into the rigid Ethiopian tide, and were borne along to the ballot-box; but their numbers were few and far between. Singularly enough, many of the negroes were electioneering for the conservative candidates, and perhaps from one-tenth to one-eighth of the whole colored vote was cast against the radical ticket. Some of the partisans of the conservative side were roguishly palming off anti-radical ballots on their unsuspecting colored brethren who did not enjoy the advantages of a common school education, and who, consequently, voted contrary to their real intention. But few were deceived in this manner, however.

It is still a fact that an important element of the conservative vote was contributed by the newly enfranchised colored citizens. Their radical brethren were not intolerant of this freedom of opinion. They merely expressed their estimate of their degraded fellow-Ethiopians, who could vote any other than a "rad" ticket, by a look of supreme contempt, but offered no violence. No child was more pleased with a toy than the negro with the ballot. Stoically patient, he broiled for hours in the hot sun awaiting his turn, each face radiant with delight, and each hand nervously clutching the ballot of the freedman. The race was represented by all the ages of manhood, from the sprucest city boy to the venerable white-haired field-hand, who was barely able to hobble to the polls, and who seemed as if about to deposit his ballot for the first and last time o his life; and all shades were present, from the unmitigated blackness of the Congo to the fair whiteness of the Octoroon, who might lay claim to be wholly Cauca-ian.

The challengers of the conservatives acted impartially in their duties. They did not seem to manifest any improper desire to impede the voting. Where they knew the voter to be qualified they even assisted him to a prompt deposit of his ballot. When it was necessary to question the voter, the well-known ignorance of the African as to dates and time was illustrated; all were over twenty-one years of age, according to what they were told by their parents and relatives; but not one in a dozen could name his birthday.

The registration list of colored voters is also remarkable for the long array of distinguished names. The best families of Tennessee, the most renowned statesmen and soldiers of the Union since its incipiency, and even the glorious cognomens of Roman history, bid fair to be perpetuated, in name at least, among the future citizens of Tennessee.

It is remarkably quiet under the circumstances, and in the circumstances themselves the election to-day dates an epoch in the political history of the country.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, August 1.—I am in receipt of information from all the principal towns of Middle Tennessee. There was not the slightest disturbance during the day. All was as quiet as in Nashville.

The returns from the different sections of the State come in slowly. Every county in Middle and East Tennessee, so far as heard from, has gone radical. Brownlow probably carries every county in the State except two in West Tennessee, and they are doubtful. Middle Tennessee gives him a majority of at least 15,000, Nashville city gives him 3500, and Davidson county over 4000.

The radical Congressmen are elected without a doubt. Mason, who ran in the Nashville District as an independent radical on the confiscation platform, received only a few votes.

The radical candidates for Congress lead Brownlow in nearly every district.

Of the Legislature twenty out of twenty-three radicals are elected for the Upper House, and all but ten of the eighty-three representatives in the Lower House.

The returns in thus far (midnight) indicate a majority in the State for Brownlow of 25,000, which will probably be increased to 30,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 1.—The State, municipal, and Federal arrangements to prevent any riotous proceedings were so well perfected, and the disposition of influential people for fair play so well pronounced, that the election to-day passed off amid a quiet unusual for this city. Not the least disturbance was manifested, not even the faintest of cheers at any of the polls disturbed the intensity of the effort that from 9 o'clock until 4 characterized both parties. The challenging was close, and party expedient was much resorted to by radicals and conservatives to increase their strength. The victory is with the former. The colored men have given Brownlow a new lease of office, if not of life. The radicals are triumphant in this city and suburbs. There were polled 6238 votes, of which Brownlow received 4338, making his majority more than two thousand. In the county precincts the conservatives have a majority of 113. The official returns will reduce Brownlow's majority in this county to fifteen hundred.

From other counties in West Tennessee returns are very meagre. Haywood goes radical, Brownsville, the county seat, giving Brownlow 653 majority. Madison county gives 300 conservative majority; Jackson, the county seat, gives Etheridge a majority of 124. Hardeman has also gone conservative; Bolivar, the county seat, gives Etheridge 152 majority. Fayette county is strongly conservative; no returns have been received. Henry county gives a small conservative majority. The polls were open in but one precinct.

Abel and Coleman, conservative candidates in this city for the Legislature, are defeated by Ryder and Hamilton, radicals. Leftwich, the conservative candidate for Congress, is probably elected by a very small majority.

General Thomas supervised the distribution in this city of eleven companies of troops, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend, 25th Infantry. The General has been well received, and was to-day tendered a public dinner by the leading citizens. Three hundred special policemen were sworn in for duty, and, with one hundred and fifty metropolitans, were placed in squads of twenty in the vicinity of the polls. But few arrests were made, and these were for carrying concealed weapons.

The election in all the towns of West Tennessee passed off quietly.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 1.—The election for Governor, Congressmen, and members of the Legislature was held to-day. Mutual conciliations had been previously agreed to by each party to prevent the ring bringing about a partisan collision or political difficulty. The result is that to-day's election has been one of the quietest and most orderly ever held in this city.

The colored vote was cast almost entirely in what is known in this city as East Knoxville. From 10 o'clock until the polls closed at 4 the voting place assigned to the colored voters was crowded.

The following is the result as far as heard from—East Knoxville, 567 for Brownlow; Etheridge, none. Brownlow's majority in the city is 645. In the county Brownlow carries every precinct heard from. The radical ticket in this county is conceded elected by a large majority.

CLARKESVILLE, Tenn., August 1.—The election passed off quietly here to-day. At this precinct 856 votes were given for the radical and 128 for the conservative ticket. Four adjoining precincts give 400 votes for the radical and 100 for the conservative ticket. The remaining precincts will give 900 votes, which will, perhaps, be equally divided.

The colored vote has been cast at four or five out of twenty precincts, and almost entirely for Brownlow, whose colored vote in the county will be 1900 and white vote 560.

Brownlow's militia are here. They keep away from the polls, and the disfranchised whites also. The usual white vote of the county is 3000.

The Ticket Elected.

Governor . .	William G. Brownlow.
Superintendent Public Instruction . .	John Eaton.
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.	
First district . .	R. R. Butler.
Second district . .	Horace Maynard.
Third district . .	William B. Stokes.
Fourth district . .	James Mullins.
Fifth district . .	John Trimble.
Sixth district . .	S. M. Arnell.
Seventh district . .	J. R. Hawkins.
Eighth district . .	D. A. Nunn.

These are all radicals, and seven of them served in the late war as field and general officers.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—In addition to the documents already published regarding Mexican affairs concerning Maximilian's capture, the following is interesting:—

To the Citizen Secretary of War:—When Maximilian was made prisoner yesterday he requested me to grant him the requests embraced in the following points:—

First. I sent in my abdication in the month of March, during the first half of the month. Among the archives captured from me at La Cruz there exists a copy of it certified and countersigned by the proper Minister. The original was sent to the President by the Counsel of State, Jose Maria Lacunza, with orders that it should be published when I should lawfully be made prisoner.

Second. That if a victim be necessary, the evil done be visited on my person.

Third. That my suite and attendants be well treated for the loyalty with which they have accompanied me through dangers and vicissitudes.

He has also told me that he desires nothing more than to get out of Mexico, and that in consequence he hopes that necessary escorts will be given him to the place of embarkation.

I have replied to him that I can grant him nothing, and that all I can do is to report this to the supreme Government. ESCOBEDO.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, May 17, 1867.

In addition to the above it has been authoritatively ascertained that as early as last January Maximilian attempted to make a formal proposition, through our Government, to retire from Mexico for the purpose of allowing the Mexican people to decide the question of the permanency of the empire in their own way. He proposed to place himself on board a man-of-war pending the settlement of the question, and added that it was virtually settled then, as three-fourths of the country was then occupied by the Liberals. Bazaine, the French Marshal, assumed a neutral position regarding Maximilian's proposition, but promised to hold his troops aloof during the canvass or election which he expected would follow from its acceptance.

Secretary Seward declined to entertain the proposition, because he did not recognize the authority claimed by the Emperor's agents to represent any part of the Mexican people.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS.

Advices from New Orleans have been received, which indicate that the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff's mission will prove futile, as it is understood that Maximilian's body has already been delivered on board a man-of-war off Vera Cruz. Official advices of this fact are daily expected. It is proper to state in this connection that the Mexican Legation here have urged on their home Government the delivery of the body to the Austrian Government without delay.

Jeff. Davis and the Vermont People.

Jeff. Davis visited Stanstead last week, and was the guest of Hon. T. Lee Terrill. Fred. Terrill, Esq., brought him from Sherbrook, in a very quiet manner, professedly to see the country and to consult in regard to an investment in the gold mines of Hatley. On Thursday, as we learn from the Newport (Vt.) *Express*, Mr. Terrill, in his best turnout, took Davis about the village to ride, when several incidents transpired not altogether pleasing to either the host or his guest. Not only boys but men hooted at him in the street, and greeted him with those familiar words, "We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree." He was frequently asked where he had left his "petticoats," and various like remarks, more suggestive than pleasing, everywhere fell upon his ear. One lady, stung by the recollection of the death of a near relative at Andersonville, gave utterance to her feelings by hurling a stone at him. Permission was asked that Jeff. might ride about the grounds of Carlos Pierce, Esq., and take a look at his noted herds, but the request was emphatically denied by Mr. Henry Pierce, in charge of the premises, who declared, in unmistakable language "that in no event would Jeff. Davis be admitted to those grounds."

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

A Woman and Four Children Burned to Cinders.

From the Prescott (C. W.) Telegraph.

One of the most awful calamities that ever happened in this section of Canada occurred on the 15th of July, in the township of Augusta, whereby the wife of an old pensioner named Lavery and four little children were burned literally to ashes. The Lavery family, consisting of the father, who is an old man of seventy years, his wife and five children, occupied a log house sixteen feet square, built against a bank. John, the eldest of the children, about seventeen years of age, had been for some time past working for his uncle some distance away, but on that fatal night had returned home. As soon as he arrived, at rather a late hour, his mother lighted a fire, and prepared him some food. The cook-stove stood in a kind of porch or stoop in front of the house, and he observed before going to bed, which he did after eating his supper, about ten o'clock, that a brisk fire was still burning in the stove. His mother retired about the same time as himself, and his father and the children some time previous. The room on the ground floor contained two beds, one of which was occupied by this boy John, and the other by his mother and three children, viz., Mary, aged seven years; James, three years, and Alice, an infant, about six months old. The room above was occupied by the father and Cecilia, a girl about nine years old. In his evidence before the coroner's jury, John Lavery states that he awoke about midnight and discovered that the porch where the cook-stove stood was on fire. He immediately got up and opened the door, when the flames burst into the room. He tried to open the outer door, but it being latched and hooked, the fire drove him away before he could succeed. His mother was awakened by the noise he made in trying to open the door and get out of bed. He next attempted to break out the window, but he broke the glass only, the sash refusing to give way. He then ran up stairs and called his mother to follow him. But a mother's love prevailed over the motive of self-preservation, and instead of seeking her own safety she went towards the bed where her children were lying, to try and rescue them. But her efforts were vain, and she perished with them in the flames. When the boy went up stairs he found his father had got out of bed, and he called to him to jump out of the window, which was open. The upper room was then full of smoke, and the floor and the roof were both on fire. The boy jumped from the window himself, and then looked for a ladder to assist his father, but the latter had meanwhile jumped from the window, his feet being burned by the fire coming through the floor. The boy then ran to alarm the nearest neighbor, and on his return found nothing but a heap of burning logs, the roof and upper floor having fallen in, and buried the poor woman and her four helpless children in the blazing mass. So speedily did the devouring element do its dreadful work, that not a scream or a groan was heard from the poor children or their devoted mother, and soon their scarce distinguishable remains were mingled with the smouldering embers which were all that were left of the humble home in which but an hour before they quietly reposed, all unconscious of the terrible fate that was impending over them. The boy was nearly naked, and his father perfectly so, when they escaped from the house, and they are said to have shown a remarkable degree of indifference regarding the terrible calamity that had suddenly swept away all the family but themselves.

The remains of the little girl who slept in the upper room with her father alone bore any resemblance to a human being. The legs and arms were burned off, the eyes burned out, and the body reduced to a black, shapeless object, presenting a horrifying spectacle. The remains of the mother and the rest of the children were a sickening mass of charred bones, which it was not easy to distinguish from the pieces of blackened wood and cinders with which they were mingled. They were all gathered together, after much difficulty, and kept for the inspection of the Coroner's jury. They were subsequently placed in one small coffin, and buried in the ground adjoining the old Augusta Chapel.

CATASTROPHE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Particulars of the Accident to a Boating Party at La Salle on Sunday—Names of Three Persons Drowned.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 29.—As another warning to pleasure-seekers on the Sabbath, we have to record the sad accident happening last evening at La Salle. A party of five young people, consisting of James Kilts, William Carpenter, his sister, Elizabeth Carpenter, Miss Lena Kohler, and her sister, went out in a small sail boat for the afternoon, on the river, beyond Cayuga Island, during the tremendous wind which all day blew so fearfully. When about one-third of the way across, the boat capsized in about eighteen feet of water. Mrs. Angevine, who lives on the head of the island, saw the perilous condition of the party, and though the wind blew fearfully, went in a small boat, alone, to their assistance, followed by Mr. William Wager, who heard her screams, and went immediately to help, from the main shore.

Mrs. Angevine succeeded in saving Mr. Carpenter and one of the Misses Kohler, but the other three of the party were drowned. In a short time the neighbors were on the spot fishing and grappling for the bodies, but the darkness and the high wind prevented success.

This morning we repaired to the scene of the disaster, but although four boats are dragging the river, none of the bodies have, up to 11 A. M., been found. Below we give the ages of the lost:—James Kilts, aged twenty, nephew of Captain L. Kiltz; Lena Kohler, aged seventeen, leaves an infant of five months old; Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, aged twenty-two years.

Great praise is due Mrs. Angevine for her promptness and courage in going to the rescue; for though used to a boat, still it was a most perilous undertaking to attempt in such a storm to save the lives of others. Mr. Carpenter and Mrs. Kohler owe lasting gratitude to her for the saving of their lives. Parties will continue to search for the bodies as soon as the wind subsides, when we will give you the result.—*Buffalo Express.*

AQUATICS.

Match Between the Ward Brothers and the St. John's (N. B.) Crew for $2000.

BOSTON, August 1.—Arrangements were completed in this city this afternoon for a six mile race, for $2000, between the Ward Brothers and the St. Johns (N. B.) Crew, to take place on the Connecticut river, at Springfield, on Wednesday, September 11, or if the weather is unfavorable, the next fair day. James Lee, of New York, made the arrangement on the part of the Ward Brothers, and the St. Johns Crew was represented by Barney Brennan and John Morris, of St. Johns. Each side have deposited $150 of the stake with William Blake, of this city, and the remainder of the money is to be deposited nine days previous to the race. Captain Gardener, Harbor Master of this port, will be the referee.

European News from China.

A PEKIN REVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF THE CHRISTIAN POWERS.

The *Friend of China*, published at Shanghae, just to hand, prints the following review of the situation and tendency of European politics, as forwarded from Pekin, by way of Kiachta, on the 7th of May:—

Every probability of war between France and Prussia. There is some talk of an alliance between England, Prussia, and Russia. Greece to take Turkey and put herself under the protectorate of Russia. Egypt to be handed over to England in exchange for Constantinople, which, under the circumstances, would virtually be Russian territory.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention at Richmond—The Platform of April Last Reaffirmed—Mr. Botts Not on Hand—Schism in the Republican Ranks.

RICHMOND, Va., August 1.—The Republican Convention met to-day in the African Church, at twelve o'clock. The negroes were present in tremendous force, filling every available inch of space in the building, and extending over the sidewalks for a considerable distance down the street. The heat was very trying, and told with such effect upon the speakers that a proposition was made, and very readily carried, that the assembly should adjourn to the Capitol square, where more air and space prevailed.

Delegates representing every possible shade of color were present from all parts of the State. Mr. Hunnicutt took the stand and made a long harangue, advising the negroes to look well to the organization of the Convention. Eventually he subsided, but more from the excessive temperature of the place than from any lack of didactic radicalism.

The steps of the Capitol were crowded, and immediately in front a vast mass of colored men was assembled. It became evident to the managers of the Convention that no business could be proceeded with in this open air gathering, as the speakers were hardly heard beyond the limits of the platform; therefore it was decided that one delegate from each town and county in the State be appointed to meet at the Republican headquarters and organize the business of the Convention.

The delegates, to the number of about one hundred, accordingly met, and quite a lively time ensued inspecting the antecedents of some of the elected delegates. Mr. Franklin Stearns, who bears the reputation of being one of the best Union men in Richmond, was rejected as a delegate from Henrico county, and a colored man named Swann put in his place. On examination it turned out that Stearns was elected by one hundred votes at a public meeting, while the other received the suffrages of nearly seven hundred black Loyal Leaguers. After the decision was rendered Mr. Stearns spoke for a short time, contending that Loyal Leagues were institutions of which the public knew nothing; that they were incorrect exponents of public opinion, being one-sided in the extreme, and consequently that his exclusion was partial and unfair. Ultimately it was decided against Mr. Stearns, and he was forced to leave.

Mr. Stearns is the right hand man of John Minor Botts, and the managers of the Convention were unmistakably bent upon nullifying the influence of Botts, and making it a purely black convention.

After deciding several other cases of admission to the Convention, the assembly dispersed to the Capitol Square, where considerable radical speechifying had been going on throughout the day. Mr. Hunnicutt mounted the rostrum and spoke for over half an hour, detailing the proceedings of the day, and asking to be endorsed in the course he had pursued.

It was finally moved by Mr. Butts, of Norfolk, that the platform of the 17th of April be re-accepted, which was done, the assembly acting unanimously in the matter.

A colored man named Dr. Baine, of Norfolk, and a half-drunken white man named Baker, occupied the attention of the assembly in the square until dark, discussing whether the Convention should adjourn till to-morrow or *sine die*. In the end it was decided by an overwhelming vote that the Convention should adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The absence of Mr. Botts has been a subject of universal comment, and the inference generally deduced is that the Convention has suffered a split. Botts and his followers will go in for a white man's convention.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AUGUST WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Since the demise of Merriam, the weather-wise philosopher of Brooklyn, there has been a struggle between various ambitious astrologers and astronomers to get his mantle. One individual in this city, who sleeps with one eye open on the roof of his hotel, in order to observe celestial phenomena and to record every change of wind, has for months past regaled the public with predictions of the weather, venturing a margin of a few hours and days; but there is another philosopher in this city who goes a peg or two higher, and ventures to predict the weather for a month. The subjoined are the predictions of the last-named individual for this month:—

1st—Warm; flying clouds, with little or no rain.
2d and 3d—Stormy; in many parts much thunder.
4th to 7th—Generally fair.
8th—Unsettled; afternoon and evening rain; some places thunder.
9th and 10th—Thunder showers; in some parts heavy hail and thunder.
11th and 12th—Cooler; more fair; at times cloudy, with little or no rain.
13th and 14th—Unsettled; cloudy, but not much rain, if any.
15th, 16th, 17th—Fair and seasonable; very warm.
18th and 19th—Cooler; sudden showers; changeable.
20th—Gloomy; warmer.
21st—Morning fair; afternoon rain.
22d—Unsettled; thunder in some places.
23d to 25th—Generally fair; warm.
26th—Gloomy; heat increases.
27th to 29th—Very changeable; much thunder; gales; danger to shipping.
30th and 31st—More fair and cooler.

NATIONAL HOROSCOPE FOR AUGUST, 1867.

The new moon on the 30th of July, about thirty-eight minutes past eleven at night, at which time twenty-three degrees of the sign of Taurus are on the ascendant, at the same time the luminaries with Mercury are located in the fourth house, there will meet the baneful square of Saturn on the 10th of August, and the opposition of Jupiter on the 26th. These positions are indicative of much trouble and many evils under which many parts of the nation will labor for some months to come. In New York city and vicinity near by there will be many fires, but of a more serious nature in the latter part of month, and early in September; also accidents by steam explosions by land and water. There will also be many crimes perpetrated, poisoning, murders, suicides, etc. I also expect many robberies, as the light-fingered gentry will be very active, and at certain times in a more daring way, both in New York and elsewhere. Mars afflicts Scotland, Holland, and Manchester. Saturn still troubles Morocco, Norway, Liverpool, etc. Alas, poor Rome! Persons born from the 28th to the end of August, more especially at about 5 or 6 in the morning, will have to be careful of their health, live temperately, be very cautious of accidents by fire, firearms, wounds, robberies, etc. On the 29th of this month (August) there will be a total eclipse of the sun. It will be over at about sunrise in the morning, therefore it will be invisible to us. Its influences or effects do not come out this month.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fenian Mass Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 1.—All the Fenian organizations of this city, civic and military, had a torchlight procession this evening in honor of the union of the I. R. B. of Ireland and the F. B. of America. The turnout was immense. The various organizations marched to the Court House square, where over fifty thousand people were gathered together, and were addressed by A. L. Morrison, J. J. Crowley, of Boston; David Bell, LL. D., of the *Irish Republic* newspaper; John F. Scanlon, United States Assessor Wallace, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and kept up to a late hour. Among other resolutions pledging union and harmony, the following was passed:—

Resolved, That we look to the American Congress to be the friend of the oppressed as well as the protector of the rights of its own citizens, and that we tender our thanks to those Senators and Representatives in Washington, and to those civic corporations, as well as to all American citizens in public or private stations, who have proved the truth of their attachment to the cause of liberty, by espousing and advocating the rights of oppressed Ireland.

A resolution was also passed calling upon the Government to liberate the Fenian prisoners.

SECOND EDITION

The Anniversary in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Emancipation day was generally celebrated by the colored population here to-day with parades, music, banners, and picnics at the fair grounds and at O'Bannon's station's. The picnic at the fair grounds was addressed by Generals Ward and Ely, and several colored speakers. The colored procession was the largest of the kind ever witnessed here. Everything passed off harmoniously and enthusiastically.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Desertion cases were again taken up this morning.

The case of the City vs. John W. Wolston, charged with having deserted his family, and sued by his wife for maintenance, was resumed. Yesterday the case was partially heard, having been continued because of the absence of witnesses. This morning the examination of witnesses was taken up where our report of yesterday closed.

Mr. Nathaniel Knowles, called on the part of Mrs. Wolston, testified that he occupied a part of the house Mr. and Mrs. Wolston lived in at Chesnut Hill; he noticed a coolness between Mr. Wolston and his wife, but never saw any actual violence upon the part of the husband; one night, in the summer of 1866, Mrs Wolston came from a visit, and he heard a noise as if some one was breaking into the house; Mrs. Wolston came to his (the witness') part of the house and asked for a match, saying that her husband would not let her into her room.

Upon cross-examination, Mr. Knowles said that Mr. Wolston kept a farmer's table, and worked like a farmer.

Here the evidence on the part of the wife closed.

Mr. Wolston's part of the case was opened by himself—He said that on account of his mother-in-law he and his wife never lived together happily; she followed her mother's advice instead of his, and consequently they quarrelled frequently; instead of it being true that he ever threatened to poison his wife, she really threatened to poison him; and, when he spoke of taking his child, she said that before he should have it she would poison it; on the morning of June 14 he went to Wissahickon to get manure, his wife not being well known to his wife, and when he returned in the afternoon she and the child had gone away; the servants said she had gone to the city; he never struck her or used any violence towards her; but after June 14 he did not see her.

On the night spoken of by Mr. Knowles, when it was said he would not let her go into her room, he stated that his wife attempted to poison him out of bed; he told her that there were other rooms in the house she could use, and did keep her from the room. But even then he did not use violence. He did as well as he could upon the farm, and endeavored to make his a quiet, happy country home. He kept a good farmer's table.

When he first went to the farm he had seventeen or eighteen cows, and he requested her to overlook the dairy, which she never attempted to do; he gave her leave to sell the eggs upon the farm, and use the money for her own purposes; and if the table was at all stinted it was her fault; there was a good garden there, and persons to attend to it; he had hired persons to carry on the farm properly, but his wife conducted herself in a manner so objectionable that he could not keep them; he and his wife had quarrelled some weeks before she left him, and from that time he did not speak to her until she went away; he always kept a pistol and bill in his house for protection; she took the pistol from him; she instituted proceedings against him, for a divorce, last February; her father sued him upon a claim of $500, $119 for clothing for his wife and $381 for board; about a year before the separation she left his house and did not let him know where she was going; being ignorant of her whereabouts, he advertised her as having deserted his bed and board, if he had known where to find her he would not have advertised her.

After his wife had left him he advertised for a housekeeper, and Elizabeth Perkentine answered the advertisement; he had never seen the woman before, but engaged her, and kept her until he broke up housekeeping; he gave this woman his furniture, which amounted to about $200, instead of money for her services.

In answer to a question by the Court, Mr. Wolston said that he did send his wife's furniture to her father's house in the city, but it was at her own request.

Robert M. Early and several others were called upon the part of the husband, but failed to prove anything of importance.

Mrs. Wolston rebutted her husband's testimony by stating that at the time Mr. Wolston advertised her in the newspapers she had come to the city one afternoon and returned the next morning. She had no intention of leaving her husband's home at that time.

The matter was submitted without argument.

The Judge remarked that this was a most unfortunate affair. The two started out in life under most favorable auspices, and should have been happy; but, instead, they were in a Court, the wife suing for a separate maintenance. This, perhaps, was the result of two particular circumstances—the neglect of the farm and the withdrawal of the husband from the society of his wife. She grew restless, and quarrels and finally separation ensued.

But, when a husband was instrumental in bringing about such a sad state of affairs, it was his duty at least to support or aid in supporting his family to the extent of his means. An order was, therefore, made of $3 per week for the wife and $3 per week for the child; security in $800 for compliance with this order.

City vs. Patrick Flynn. This was a claim for maintenance on the ground of desertion on the part of the husband. Mrs. Flynn stated that she was married three years ago; she was well cared for and was well satisfied until last fall, when her husband began drinking to excess, and used her so violently that she had to leave him to save her life; his conduct and repeated threats have made her afraid to live with him, and therefore she asks for a separate maintenance.

The defendant stated that the first serious difficulty he ever had with his wife was brought about by his wife, who interfered with a business conversation so boisterously that he had to put her out of the room. During the whole three years they were married, he said she was not at home fourteen months. He was willing to take his wife back to his home, treat her well, and give security to keep the peace towards her, if she would promise to stay at home and attend to her household duties.

The wife denied the statements of her husband. He did not strike her, she said, but he had kicked and abused her. One morning at breakfast he said to her, "You are only a link between a monkey and a human being." "Oh! no, sir," she replied. "Well, you are a ——, then," he added. "You must be ignorant of the meaning of that word," she said; "it's a far-fetched word." "I won't strike you," he said, "but I'll make your nose as red as mine." So saying, he took her nose between his fingers, and pulled and squeezed it so hard and long, that she really did think it had turned to a patent stove.

The matter was continued in order to give the defendant time to produce witnesses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 2, 1867.

In some quarters this morning there was reported to be a slight stiffening of the Money Market, but we could find no substantial existence of the fact. The payment of the State debt interest, which commenced yesterday, necessitated the withdrawal from the banks of the city of the funds deposited here by the country banks. The State Treasurer, it was understood, had called upon the country institutions to "fork over," and they had to use every means in their power to comply with the demand. With the exception of this slight ripple, the rates of money are unchanged, and persons in good credit, with Government collateral, can obtain all the funds they desire at 3@4 per cent. on call. The fact that there is no demand for money for stock purposes contributes to the extraordinary ease now noticeable. The banks here have been for a long time unable to make use of the funds at their disposal. On mixed collaterals the common rate is 5 per cent., but houses in good credit can borrow most of what they require at 4. In the discount line there is very little doing, the banks confining their selection to the best grade of mercantile paper, which is quoted at 6@7 per cent.

In the Stock Market this morning there was rather more doing, the gloomy weather bringing together a greater number of brokers than we have seen at the Board for some time. The prospect of making a "turn" even in this dull market has more attractions than rainy pleasures at the seaside. The tendency, however, was towards lower figures. Government stocks were very active, especially the July 1865s, which sold up to 108¼. The 6s of 1881 were quoted at 110 bid, and 110¼ asked.

City and State Loans were steady, the former at par for the new, and at 96 for the old. For the first series of State 6s 101¼ was bid; for the second, 102¼; and for the third, 102¾.

In Railroad shares there was a fair amount doing, but prices generally were weak. Minehill sold at 57½; Lehigh Valley at 58; Pennsylvania at 53¼; and Reading at 53¼.

The following bids were offered for Canal stocks:—45¼ for Lehigh; 30 for Chesapeake and Delaware; 1¼ for Union; and 16¼ for Susquehanna. Delaware Division was offered at 59, and Wyoming Valley at 50.

Bank stocks were very dull, at 135 bid for First National; 232 for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57¼ for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 59 for Girard; 31¼ for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44½ for Consolidation; 126 for Central; 63½ for Commonwealth; and 76 for Germantown.

Gold sold during the morning at 140@140¼.

—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, under date of Memphis, July 25, says:—

"After an extensive trip throughout Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, a review of the crop prospects throughout the region in which I have been travelling will doubtless prove interesting to you. Along the Memphis and Ohio Railroad there is an abundant crop of corn. The cotton section, extending to Paris, Tenn., does not present a very gratifying appearance. The greater portion of it is very small, and not as carefully cultivated as is necessary to produce it advantageously. The thin lands have much microscopic cotton, very light prospect for corn, and averaged from six to ten bushels of wheat to the acre. The better class of lands from Memphis to Louisville have most luxuriant corn, wheat, tobacco, potatoes, peas, and grasses than were ever raised before along the route. From Nashville to Chattanooga the crops adapted to that section are in a splendid condition. There is an immense surplus of all manner of provisions, comprising vegetables, corn, wheat, hogs, chickens, etc. Flour is selling at $11 a barrel, and falling, in Nashville. At numerous places, not very convenient to transportation lines, wheat is selling at 75c. to $1·25 a bushel, potatoes at $1 a bushel, and other articles in proportion. Throughout North Georgia the wheat and corn crops are at least three times as large as is necessary to the subsistence of the people. The crops of cereals of this season surpass in bulk and weight that of any other ever raised in that section. The mills in the vicinity of Dalton, Rome, Adairsville, Kingston, Cartersville, etc., are grinding immense quantities of wheat. Prices, however, rule higher than throughout Tennessee."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '65, J'y...cp	108½	270 sh Alle Val RRa	18
$100 do.	108½	500 sh Read.	30
$100 do.	108½	500 do.	30
$100 do.	108½	500 do.	30
$500 City 6s, New	100	100 do.	53½
$600 do. New...c	100	100 do.	53½
$1000 do. New...bc	100	9 sh Leh N	46
$2000 Phil 6s 6s	95	46 do	46
6 sh Penna R	53⅝	38 sh Leh V R	56
20 do	53⅝	100 sh Big Mt	3½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110¼; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108½; do 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@107⅜; do. June, 107⅜@107½; do., July, 107⅜@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., October, 1864, 118¼@118½; do., December, 1864, 117¼@117½; do., May 1865, 116¼@117; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@116; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115½; October, 1865, 114¼@115; Gold, 139¼@140¼. Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110½; old 5-20s, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 10?¾@109?; do., July, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, 108¼@108½; 10-40s, 102@102½; 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., 1st series, 107¼@107½; do., 2d series, 107¼@107½; 3d series, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 2.—The volume of business in Flour is, as usual, small, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly. A few hundred barrels were taken in lots at $7·75@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@11 for old and new wheat extra; $10@12·50 for fair and choice Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@15·50 for new wheat do. do. and fancy. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8@8·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is less activity in the Wheat market, but prices are without material change; sales of 500 bushels new red at $2·23; and a small lot of poor old at $2. Rye ranges from $1·30 to $1·45 for new; and from $1·55 to $1·58 for old. Corn is quiet at former rates; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·18; and 4500 bushels Western mixed at $1·12@1·13. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels new at 80@83c.; and old at 90@93c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is in fair demand at $42 ¾ ton.

Whisky—No change to notice. We quote at 25@30c. ₱ gallon in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....75

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Herschell, Fredericks, Bremen. J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Progress, Oiser, Cronstadt, Workman & Co.
Barque Tuisko, Schermacher, Bremen, Rose, Ambuhl & Co.
Schr E. Washburne, Powell, Fredericksburg, T. J. Justus.
Schr C. Cooper, Nickerson, Chatham, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Ella, Montgomery, Newburyport, E. A. Souder & Co.
Str Commerce, Wilson, Sassafras river, J. Stevens.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 8 days from Portland, with mdse. to captain.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Garibaldi at Rome.

From the Independent.

The apparition of Garibaldi on the frontier of the Papal States is the answer of European republicanism to the apotheosis of St. Peter—the canonization of the martyrs of the Romish faith. It is an Italian translation of the celebrated line,

"Let the dead past bury its dead;"

and a really spirited rendering of the accompanying injunction,

"Act, act in the living present."

It is due to the sagacity of the Holy Father to add that he has not been slow to follow this advice. He has acted promply; and his appeal to Napoleon, while it can hardly fail to promote the growth of the grace of lowliness of spirit in the Papal heart, will also, in all probability, at once provoke a powerful intervention in defense of the territory of the Holy See. Whether Garibaldi succeeds or suffers defeat, his attempt to free Rome and add it to the Kingdom of Italy can hardly fail to attract the attention of Christendom to the present condition of the Papal States.

Both the form and spirit of the Government are despotic there. It has no liberal feature. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free schools, free pulpits, liberty of worship, liberty of action, liberty of trade, are utterly unknown in the territorial domains of the Pope. The power of the priesthood is unlimited. The people have no rights which the Church is bound to respect. Popular elections have not been introduced, nor any of the safeguards of personal freedom. Laws are made and taxes imposed without the consent or advice of the people. The rule of the English in India and Ireland is the widest and wildest license as compared with the civil or personal liberty that is tolerated by the Government of the Church. There is not a more absolute autocracy on earth.

It follows, inevitably, that the Papal rule is obnoxious to the people. Nothing short of immediate and perpetual inspiration from Heaven could render such a form of government either popular or just. Rulers who are not obliged to consult the people can never hope to satisfy their expectations; nor do they continue long to seek to justify their policy by its practical results. The people of the Papal States—692,000 in number—are taxed to support an army—chiefly composed of mercenaries—ten thousand strong, and a vast legion of ecclesiastics of all grades and of different orders. The Pope alone receives, as sovereign, an annual income of £121,000, or about $600,000 in gold—and this, it will be seen, for governing about thrice the number of people (without their own consent) who to-day inhabit the city of Boston. In addition to this income, the Pope receives from other countries contributions that swell his annual receipts to nearly five millions of dollars in gold! The Papal territory now embraces only 4891 square miles—a little larger than Connecticut; while its population is slightly greater than that of Maryland. The city of Rome is not quite so populous as Boston. It has 201,000 souls, including an ecclesiastical force 6500 strong.

Rome is the natural capital of Italy, and until it is the seat of its Government the new kingdom is insecure. The existence of a power within a power in Italy—the continuance of the temporal dominion of the Pope in the heart of its territory—is an intolerable inconvenience and a badge of national dishonor. It is a sign of the practical vassalage of Victor Emanuel to "the Man of December." For, without the aid of France, Pius IX as sovereign—we are not dealing with him as pontiff—would have been hurled from power a long time ago. As pontiff he is the accredited and revered head of the Catholic Church; but as a sovereign he is the rapacious and despotic usurper of the Italian domain. The Italians would willingly yield to him religious homage in return for political freedom. But, withholding freedom from his State, he daily perils the safety of his Church. Using Rome as the headquarters of an anti-national sentiment, and his priests as the propagators of unpatriotic ideas, the obstinacy of Pius IX is preparing the way for a great religious reaction in Southern Europe.

Napoleon, we are told, has notified Victor Emanuel of the condition of affairs on the frontier, as they have been represented to him by the Papal Minister of State. This is doubtless a warning to enforce the terms of the treaty of September, 1864, by which Napoleon agreed to withdraw his troops from Rome, while Italy undertook "not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and even to prevent by force any attack proceeding from the exterior."

A New Party Proposed.

From the Tribune.

The fertile soil of "the Garden State" rejoices the heart of man with a prodigious fertility not only in staples, but in ideas; and one of the ideas most rife there would seem to affirm the blessedness of getting and keeping over head and ears in debt, and of paying, if you must pay at all, in some sort of promise or symbol that costs nothing. Thus, a meeting was recently held "at Haight's schoolhouse, in the township of Meridian, La Salle county, Illinois, for the purpose of considering the financial condition of the country." This meeting resolved to inaugurate a new party, which is to be launched at a mass meeting at Ottawa, on the 9th day of September. The initial gathering, whereof the Hon. Obed W. Bryant was Chairman, and Martin Allen Secretary, "after discussion," gravely

"1. *Resolved*, That the same inflation of currency under which the national debt was contracted shall be maintained until the debt shall have been paid.

2 *Resolved*, That to carry out this policy there should be organized a new National Policy party.

3. *Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn for the purpose of consulting with and procuring the co-operation of those of similar views, and meet again at such time and place as shall be designated by James Adair; and that he is hereby authorized to call such meeting."

—"Here's richness," as Mr. Squeers once enthusiastically observed. The national debt was contracted in part when our currency was at par with gold, and in part under all manner of rates of depreciation from one per cent. up to 260. There *is* no "same inflation of currency," as ought to be notorious even within the shadow of "Haight's school-house"—there *can be* none. That inflation was first progressive, then vacillating—is vacillating still. The fundamental assumption of the inflation-loving Suckers is as unfounded as their notion is absurd.

Their scheme coolly ignores the vital fact that most of our public debt is payable, principal and interest, *in coin*, and that all the rest is rapidly becoming so. The Seven-thirties are expressly convertible into specie sixes at maturity, and *are* so converted without exception. Hence, inflating the currency, or keeping it inflated, cannot possibly diminish the burden of the National debt. That debt calls for gold; and we must very soon buy gold, and pay whatever premium is charged therefor, to meet even our interest, if inflation is persisted in. And, whenever a loan falls due—as loans frequently do and must—we shall have to borrow $140,000,000 in currency to pay off a specie debt of $100,000,000.

The "New National Policy Party" will not, therefore, achieve anything on its present tack. Its aim is clear enough, but its "policy" will not reach it. Let it come boldly, squarely out against paying the debt *at all*, and it will have chosen a position of frank, unequivocal rascality, whereon it can doubtless rally more adherents in La Salle county than "Haight's school-house" can hold. To attempt anything short of that, is to try to be knaves and only succeed in being fools.

We respectfully suggest to the adjourned meeting at Ottawa this modification of the platform, which will greatly improve its lucidity:—

1. *Resolved*, That the currency be kept inflated till the national debt be paid.

2. *Resolved*, That the national debt be not paid at all.

The Abundance of Money.

From the Herald.

The plethora of money just now in all the great centres of commerce is remarkable, and probably unprecedented. The Bank of England, which is the unerring barometer of the financial condition of Great Britain, has its coffers so full that the rate of interest is reduced to two and a half per cent. with some talk of reducing it two per cent. It was the same with the Bank of France. The former had twenty-two and a half millions sterling in its vaults and the latter over thirty-three millions sterling. This extraordinary accumulation of specie shows a wonderful change since a year ago, when the Bank of England rate of interest was ten per cent. But such is the abundance of money outside the banks, as well as in them, that it can be had both in London and Paris from other parties at one and a half per cent. interest. Here, too, in New York, though the interest is almost always much higher than in Europe, money is very abundant, and may be had at five per cent. In fact, a few days ago it was only four per cent. on Government securities. The United States Treasury has probably as much specie in its vaults as the Bank of England, or more. The July statement has not yet been made, but the probability is that the amount will be equal to twenty-three or twenty-four millions sterling. Thus, there is at present accumulated in these three great national institutions the enormous amount of about four hundred millions of dollars in specie. This, however, represents only a small portion of the money in various forms that is afloat.

What is to be done with all this available capital? The holders are looking out for opportunities to invest it. If peace should be preserved, France may find opportunities for a large portion of her surplus money on the continent of Europe, though a portion of that even may find its way to this country, on account of the superior advantages and higher interest here. Should there be war between France and Germany, as now appears probable, the Government will absorb a good deal, and a portion will be hoarded, while some may fly to this and other foreign countries. But what is to be done with the abundance of money in England? The United States is the proper field for British capital. Although we have at this financial centre just now an easy money market, there is a demand for capital throughout other parts of the country beyond the means New York has of supplying it. Besides, the interest which would not satisfy our capitalists would be large for the Europeans. A thousand legitimate and paying enterprises can be found here. The country in every section is teeming with undeveloped wealth, waiting the application of the surplus money found in England. The South, particularly, is full of natural resources. Money is much needed, and if used there now will in a few years return immense profits to those who invest. That section, beyond all question, is the richest portion of the continent. Its political troubles are approaching a settlement, and when these are settled, slavery being abolished, both capital and emigration must flow there. Here, then, is the best field for the employment of British as well as American capital. And now, while money is so much needed, and before the full tide of prosperity sets in, is the time to make the best bargains, and to secure the greatest advantages. Let the capitalists of England, who can get only one and a half per cent. for money, and in the best times not over three to five, bring it here, where they can obtain a much higher interest in the safest investments. The Old World is approaching the limit of development, while we are just beginning. Money will double itself here in a third the time it can in England. This is the natural outlet for the surplus capital of Europe as it is for the surplus population.

Reconstruction of Southern Industry.

From the Tribune.

The State of North Carolina has 1,500,000 acres of swamp lands that remain public property, simply because, under the old régime, no one supposed them worth owning. These are of course by far the richest lands in the State, and most of them are covered by timber, now inaccessible, which would of itself repay the cost of drainage. These lands she has now devoted to the cause of education; and companies are being formed to purchase, drain, survey, plot, and sell them in small tracts to settlers and cultivators. In many cases, these swamps have been receiving and retaining the wash of higher lands around them until they "are rich as mud" to a depth of ten and even twenty feet, and would grow heavy crops for successive years of the most exhausting plants—hemp, tobacco, Indian corn—without seeming at all impoverished.

Such swamps are common throughout the South, and have been very rarely and slightly improved. There is a large one in Mississippi which, it is said, no man has ever crossed or even considerably penetrated, so sodden and miry is its surface, and so dense its covering of trees, bushes, and matted vines. It is the impenetrable lair of the beast of prey, the haunt of the venomous reptile; and yet a few thousand dollars may suffice to drain it, so that its timber may pay the cost of rendering it habitable and productive. Thus the great Dismal Swamp of lower Virginia and eastern North Carolina is already being mined for peat, and will yet be a most productive and densely peopled region. All over the South, new prospects are opened, new sources of wealth are revealed, in the beneficent light of free labor.

A Mississippian advertises that he is the agent of a company just formed in the South which proposes to purchase large Southern estates, survey them out into small tracts, and sell them to actual settlers. We know nothing of him or his company, and nowise indorse either. He may be incompetent or knavish, his company may be a myth, and his scheme a swindle; but the idea is a good one, and perfectly practicable. If a company with barely $1,000,000 cash capital, under competent management, were to do thoroughly what this man proposes, it might pay its stockholders twenty-five per cent. per annum, and do immense good to all concerned, transforming many thousands of shiftless and needy, homeless, hopeless persons into thrifty, comfortable, independent freeholders. And there is room for forty such companies to do their utmost, without at all interfering with each other.

The common assertion that there is "no money" at the South imparts only a lack of confidence. When the Incumbered Estates act took effect in Ireland, and great properties were sold under the hammer, it had been predicted that the purchasers must be found in England or Scotland, as no one in Ireland could pay for them; yet most of them were bought and paid for by Irishmen, as all would have been had they been sold cheap enough. Money will come forth from ten thousand hiding-places when those who hold it feel sure that they can profitably dispose of it. The testimony is general that most of the negroes—all of them who are good for anything—are anxious to become owners of land, though it be but an acre each; and every one who owns an acre and a cabin will be a better citizen thenceforth. He will have employment for his spare hours and incitement to save and improve. The South would profit immensely by making every poor man the owner at some rate of his cabin and garden.

It is quite true, as the President of the Virginia Agricultural Society urges, that the greatest efficiency and economy in cultivation are not attainable through small farms. The able and skilful cultivator of several hundred acres can afford to hire his poor neighbors, and pay them more money than they could make on their petty farms. But Southern free labor is yet in its infancy, and the owners of great estates lack the capital, and often the capacity, for their thorough cultivation. The work directly in hand is to make every one a contented, thrifty laborer; and this is attainable only through small farms. Sell every poor man in the South what land he can pay for—from two to twenty acres—and there will remain far more large farms and plantations than money can be found to work, or even half work.

We trust the means may be organized or created whereby Northern capital may be largely devoted to the extension of Southern agriculture. One hundred millions might be so invested in the South as to increase by at least that sum the annual production of the soil. The South will this year grow more grain than she ever did before, and will make, it is estimated, some 2,500,000 bales of cotton. Yet there are planters who, with a well-secured loan of $1000, could have increased their crop by at least $2000, giving increased employment to labor, and rescuing the needy from famine. We trust that systematic efforts will be made to supply all who need loans, and can give ample security, before the opening of another season.

The Situation in Europe.

From the Herald.

The aspect of affairs in Europe becomes daily more alarming. During the late struggle, in which were engaged Prussia, Austria, and Italy, the blood-letting, though large, does not appear to have been sufficient to allay the war fever. More blood, it is evident, must be drawn before Europe can settle down into a condition of permanent repose.

Our latest news by the Atlantic cable is as amusing as it is warlike. The Prussian papers denounce Napoleon for writing a letter to King William and volunteering advice in the matter of North Schleswig. The *Moniteur*, the organ of the French Government, gives the lie to the Prussian journals. The Prussian journals again give the lie to the *Moniteur*. Meanwhile, Lord Stanley, in the British House of Commons, in reply to a question whether Napoleon had written such a letter, answered in the affirmative, but deemed it unwise, in present circumstances, to disclose its contents. The *Moniteur* is again caught at its well-known tricks. This time, however, the discovery has been painfully premature. The *Moniteur* will, no doubt, have something to say in explanation, but the world generally will remain convinced that it is safest to accept the language of the French Government journal in the opposite sense.

We do not, however, wonder much that Napoleon should have interfered in the matter of North Schleswig. Our wonder rather is that interference has not been general on the part of all the great powers. Prussia has behaved badly to the North Schleswigers and to Denmark, and unless she speedily repairs the wrong she has done she will bring down upon her head the indignation of mankind. She has not fulfilled the obligations imposed upon her by the treaty of Prague. The root of the evil, however, does not lie in this matter. The peace of Europe is in danger from other and deeper causes. The North Schleswig question may be got over as that of Luxembourg was got over. Prussia will not submit to dictation from France; but Prussia, at least is not unwilling to be reasonable, and the presumption is that the difficulty between her and Denmark will be satisfactorily arranged. War between France and Prussia at an early day will not be the less certain that this other pretext for it shall have disappeared. The *Moniteur* may get out of its difficulty; the North Schleswig question may be settled; other falsehoods may be explained away, and other difficulties may be removed; but still the real difficulty will remain, and the peace of Europe will be insecure.

Why is it, then, that in spite of repeated assurances to the contrary, both on the one side and the other, the world is in almost hourly expectation of learning that the armies of France and Prussia have met in deadly collision on the ancient battle-fields of Europe? To this question many answers might be given; but we know of only one which is both simple and adequate. France is jealous of the growing strength of Prussia, and Prussia is indignant at the haughty pretensions of France. France, with a Napoleon at its head, is nothing if it cannot dictate to its neighbors. Prussia, young, vigorous, and self-reliant, will submit to dictation from no one. France, formerly surrrounded by a number of small and impotent States which had no choice but to obey her, finds it difficult to get reconciled to her new position, confronted as she is on every side by nations as proud and as powerful as herself. Prussia, flushed with success, and confident of her strength, will bow the knee to no one, not even to France. France will not abandon her position as the umpire of Europe. Prussia will not recognize that position until the right to it be proved. The antagonism is complete. Nothing can make the two nations friends but an open trial of strength. France is not unwilling to fight, but she would rather it were unnecessary. Prussia is fearless and defiant. War, in fact, between the two powers has become a necessity. Its postponement can have no other effect than to lengthen out a state of uncertainty which will be damaging to the commercial interests of Europe and the world.

Diplomacy will no doubt be willing to do its utmost to avert the horrors of war. The case, however, is one in which it is difficult to see what diplomacy could do which it has not already done. It is doubtful, too, if either party will longer listen to the voice of the peacemaker; nor is it improbable that a vigorous and decisive blow may render diplomacy as impossible as impotent. If war does break out it is difficult to predict what dimensions it may assume. The presumption is that the other powers will remain neutral. Neither Great Britain nor Austria nor Italy have such interests at stake as warrant their interference. The interests of Russia lie in another direction, and it would not surprise us if, seizing the opportunity, she settled a long-vexed question by marching to Constantinople.

Union Prisoners—Who is Responsible?

From the World.

If the Congressional Committee of inquiry into the treatment of Union prisoners in the South do not whitewash all charges except those directly implicating the Confederate authorities, the country may yet be convinced that one reason why its soldiers were starved, and diseased, and subjected to the brutality of the Andersonville keepers, during the terrible period from August, 1864, to January, 1865, was Butler's and Stanton's reason, which they ought to be made to show. General Robert Ould, ex-Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, alleges that, having first made an offer of exchange, man for man, to which he could get no response, he afterwards, early in August, "offered to deliver all the sick and wounded prisoners" held in the South, "without requiring equivalents for them; at the same time urging haste on the part of the United States Government, as the mortality among the prisoners was very great." During the fall he "again and again urged haste, giving the same reason." But transportation was not furnished by the Federal Government until December, when three thousand Confederate prisoners were taken to the mouth of the Savannah river, for which the Federal Government, says General Ould, "received thirteen thousand in return. They would have received more if there had been accommodation." Now, let us see whether it is Butler or Ould, in this instance, who is guilty of "unveracity."

Foreign Postage.

From the Times.

Postmaster-General Randall's administration is likely to be distinguished by more improvements in the postal service, and especially in the foreign mail department, than the administration of any of his predecessors. The reduction of the rates of postage on letters between this country and Great Britain, which takes effect on January 1, 1868, will be a very important and very acceptable step in advance. Following up the conclusion of this arrangement with Great Britain, Mr. Kasson is now engaged in making similar improvements in our postal service to other countries of Europe. This task could not be intrusted to any one better qualified for it, and we may confidently anticipate the best possible results from his mission. At present we are not informed precisely regarding his movements, but it is probable that it is in consequence of his presence at Berlin that King William of Prussia is about to send an envoy to the United States to make a new postal treaty with our Government, as announced on Monday last by cable. While these efforts to improve our Transatlantic mail service are being made, our Transpacific mail service is not neglected. Postmaster-General Randall has just announced his intention to apply to Congress for authority to extend our postal arrangements with the ports of Japan as fast as they are opened to the public, and his request ought to be granted promptly and cheerfully.

While Mr. Randall deserves great credit for his management of the Post Office Department, it is no reflection upon him to say that our entire postal arrangements with foreign countries need revision and amendment. The rates of foreign postage are, without exception, too high. They do not bear any reasonable proportion to the freights on other articles sent by the same means over the same routes. They are entirely wanting in that uniformity and cheapness which are the best features in the domestic postal system of all civilized nations. Is it not practicable to abandon altogether the present method of dealing with our foreign postal arrangements in detail, and to make one job of their amendment? It is the great merit of our domestic postal system that one rate (three cents) is charged for all distances. Would not the same plan work well in our foreign mail service?

Suppose three cents to be fixed as the ocean postage to all countries visited by vessels sailing direct from our ports, would not this rate pay, in a short time, as well as it now pays within the United States? The cost of carrying a letter from New York to any of the European ports visited by mail steamers from this country, or from San Francisco to any similar ports in Japan or China, is less than the cost of its transportation from New York to San Francisco, or even from New York to St. Louis or Chicago. A six-cent rate would probably cover all the expenses of mail service between any port of the United States and any of the great ports of Europe or Asia. A nine-cent, or treble rate, would in a short time be sufficient to cover all the expenses of free delivery at any point inland, upon letters passing between this country and all countries in Europe and Asia with which we have direct postal communication. But whether this estimate be correct or not, it is very desirable that our Government should deal with our foreign postal service as a unit, and introduce into it the low and uniform rates which have proved so beneficial in the domestic postal systems of nearly every country in Europe.

The New Trouble in Europe.

From the World.

It appears that the note addressed by the French Government to the Cabinet at Berlin was sent about the middle of July, and related to the retrocession of the province of Schleswig to the King of Denmark. Simultaneously with the French note one of similar import was sent from Vienna to Berlin. Of course, in the present temper of the Berlin Cabinet, the cable despatch stating that King William has replied to the French note in a "defiant tone" is easily explained. Prussia is not in a mood to ask Napoleon's permission to form an alliance offensive and defensive with Denmark, which Prussian journalists think will be the natural result of this Schleswig retrocession. Denmark's navy, small as it is, will be quite valuable to Prussia, whenever the long-looked-for war with France shall have been declared, and the Emperor's efforts at Copenhagen, where Prince Napoleon is said to be at work counteracting Prussian diplomatic intrigues, may be no more successful than they have been hitherto at Berlin.

While all this manœuvring between the two leading Continental Cabinets is going on—now on the Schleswig question, then on the enforcement of the Prague treaty—both powers are actively at work preparing for the worst. Thirty thousand guns, taken from the Austrians last year, have just been transformed into needle guns, and the reorganization of the Prussian army throughout the newly acquired province goes on with extraordinary zeal and activity. No wonder that industry is suffering, and capital vainly seeking investment in the great financial marts of Europe.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Daily instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.

ACTUAL BUSINESS

is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!

We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.

MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.

CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

TERMS.

Commercial Course.....$35 | Telegraphic Course.....$40

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The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Cammercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 823 AND 821 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 6

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

3 8 6mawfcm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 2 6m VANKIRK & CO

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N THIRD Street. [7 13 1m.] JOSEPH LEEDS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to the large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE,

ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16 2

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,

FRENCH CLOCKS,

GOLD JEWELRY, AND

5 26 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES.

Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM,

NO. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, the celebrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4 2

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 22

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRAD ROW. E. M. NEEDLES & CO. GIRARD ROW

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doyilies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,

Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND RAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER:

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 2 PHILADELPHIA

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.

COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.

Manufactured by

E. WALKER & SONS,

12 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the corner-stone of the new Mount Pisgah African Methodist Episcopal Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The church is situated in Locust street, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, West Philadelphia. The old church, which the members have worshipped in since the year 1836, stands in the rear of the new edifice.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Bishop Alexander Wayman, of Maryland. The clergy present were numerous, including the Revs. Deacon Doyle, W. Moore, E. Weaver, J. B. Hamilton, Richard B. Gibbs, M. Boyer, J. Lowry, F. J. Cooper, G. Washington, B. F. Lloyd, D. Seaton, and Henry J. Rhodes, the Pastor of the charge.

The Rev. E. Weaver read the opening hymn, and the Rev. Deacon Doyle made the introductory prayer. The Ninety-sixth Psalm, as a Scripture lesson, was then read by the Rev. M. Boyer.

A formal request to the congregation for aid was made; and the members appeared not at all reluctant to contribute to the full extent of their ability. In a short time over fifty dollars were brought forward. This, added to the money thrown into the corner-stone, swelled the amount to a respectable figure.

At the conclusion of the collection, the Bishop, clergymen, and members repaired to the stone. After an address by the Rev. Daniel P. Seaton, and a prayer by the Rev. F. J. Cooper, there was deposited in the stone the following articles:—The Bible, a hymn-book, the Discipline of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, a copy of the *Recorder* (the organ of the Church), the names of the ministers present, the names of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city, names of the elders and officers, and the name of Abraham Lincoln.

Rev. William Moore then pronounced the Benediction, and an avenue being made through the spectators, all those who desired to do so were afforded an opportunity of viewing the stone and its contents.

SEIZURE OF COTTON.—Collector Frazer, of the First Collection District, has been instrumental in seizing recently 2500 bales of cotton, mention of which has already been made in these columns, which there is good reason to suppose was being smuggled into this port without payment of the usual tax rate. The seizures were made at three different times, within as many days, recently. The cotton was stored in the lower section of the city, and comes mainly from Tennessee. One hundred and ten of the bales seized were devoid of the usual "tag" which marks the weight, and by law must be attached to each bale. The parties to whom the cotton was consigned have entered security for the payment of the tax, which will amount to $33,750 on the 2500 bales, if it should be proved that no tax has been yet paid. The tax on cotton is three cents per pound, and each bale contains about 450 pounds. The department at Washington has recently forwarded some very stringent orders regarding cotton, as it is believed that owing to the whisky distillery swindling which has claimed so much of the attention of the authorities, large quantities of it has escaped taxation.

THE ROUTE.—The following route has been adopted for the reception of the Washington Engine Company, of Brooklyn, to take place next Wednesday evening:—Form on Front street, right resting on Walnut, up Walnut to Third, up Third to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Ninth, up Ninth to Spring Garden, up Spring Garden (on north side) to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Arch, up Arch to Fifteenth, down Fifteenth to Fitzwater, down Fitzwater to Tenth, down Tenth to Wharton, up Wharton to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Reliance Engine house, and there dismiss. The Chief Marshal's aids will be as follows:—C. W. Nuneville, Fellowship Engine; J. H. Shoemaker, Humane Engine; F. B. Bolt, United States Engine, Camden; A. J. Barr, Warren Hose. The Convention elected as Division Marshals James Pollock, of the Harmony, First Division, and Benjamin B. Frismuth, Fairmount Engine Company.

SPIRITS WITHDRAWN FROM BOND.—The following shows the amount of distilled spirits withdrawn from bond, for consumption and transportation, for the month of May, as shown by the Collector's monthly statement to the Assessor of the First District, Mr. Frazer:—

Withdrawn for consumption	59,645 80-100 galls.
Withdrawn for transportation	12,913 44-100 galls.
Total	42,559 24-100 galls.

Amount of tax paid on the same, at $2 per gallon, $85,118 48, which being multiplied by 12, the number of months in a year, shows that the First District will pay in one year $1,021,421 76 taxes on distilled spirits. There are now about 250 collection districts in the United States, and were they all to do as well this district, the Government would get $250,000,000—$150,000,000 more than was estimated.

HOW PHILADELPHIA IS LIGHTED.—The city of Philadelphia is now lighted at night with 7632 public lamps. Of this number 7180 are supplied from the works under the charge of the Trust of the city; 427 from the Northern Liberties Gas Works; and 15 are supplied with fluid.

WATER RENTS.—There is still due the Water Department for rents of 1867 about $60,000. All parties who neglect to pay their rents before the 1st of September will be deprived of water, and the amount due sued for, with $2 added, for the expense of cutting off.

Why George Sand Does Not Like Caricatures.

George Sand has written the following letter, refusing her sanction to the publication of a caricature of her by one of the little pictorial journals of Paris:—

"PARIS, July 8.—If I were free, sir, I would say 'yes' directly, for I never was vain, and I am not going to be at the age of sixty-three. But all my friends are against it, and my children would be pained by what you propose to do. Everybody about me tells me this so seriously that I must say 'no.' You will excuse me, won't you? Believe that I am very sorry to refuse a request made in such friendly and amiable terms.

"GEORGE SAND."

—Dan Bryant is going to California.

—John G. Saxe has returned from Europe.

—Ex-guerilla Quantrell is living in Texas.

—The Prince of Wales has signed the pledge.

—The Leland brothers have a fortune of five millions.

—Tennyson has bought a retired residence near Haslemere.

—Which is the business that would "soot" veerybody? Chimney sweeping.

—The reported colored candidate for Congress from South Carolina, Aaron P. Sweatt, says that he is not going to get into a perspiration about politics, that he doesn't want to go to Congress, and that he spells his name with two t's.

—Mr. G. W. Bancroft, an old resident of Athens township, Pennsylvania, was badly torn and bruised by an angry bull of his a few days since. A dangerous wound laid open the left thigh, while many scars and bruises appear upon his body. Though badly injured, he will probably recover.

—In London recently a case occurred, showing the dangers of insufficient ventilation. A young man employed by the Great Western Railway Company had gone to sleep one night in a room of the Company, and was found dead next morning. It appears, from the facts elicited at the inquest, that the room measured only ten feet by twelve, and that it had four gas-burners, two of which were lighted when the young man entered it to relieve a fellow-clerk. The deceased had gone to sleep sitting on a bench, and becoming overpowered by the foulness of the air, from which all vitalizing properties had been extracted, he fell forward against a fender, and his neck striking the edge, he died of strangulation.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4:57 MOON RISES....8:53
SUN SETS....7:15 HIGH WATER....3:35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
England	Liverpool	New York	July 17
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 19
Europe	Havre	New York	July 19
China	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Cella	London	New York	July 20
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	July 20
America	Southampton	New York	July 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 26
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 3
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug. 3
Circassian	New York	Bremen	Aug. 3
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 3
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Aug. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 10
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Aug. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 3
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Montereg	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Aug. 13
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 15
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Boston, Audenried & Co.
Schr L. Maul, Buehler, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Seal, Podgett, Salem, do.
Schr C. Heft, Shoe, Pawtucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, Boston, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr R. S. Jones, Davis, Fall River, do.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, Newport, do.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, Fall River, do.
Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Montevue, Sloan, Providence, do.
Schr R. Law, York, Stonington, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr L. Evans, Evans, Manchester, do.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Boston, do.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Newport, do.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, Boston, do.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Chase, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Packer & Co.
Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Harvester, Simmons, Wicomico, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Boston, Captain.
Schr Garland, Libby, Boston, Captain.
Schr M. Hand, Brooks, Providence, Captain.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, Norwich, Captain.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship R. H. Tucker, Clark, from Liverpool June 6, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Br. brig Josephine, Forbes, 14 days from Windsor, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Br. brig Leona, Bishop, 7 days from Dorchester, with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Ann Michel, Scott, 12 days from Windsor, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Helen P. Jones, 4 days from Portland, with stone to captain.
Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickerson, 4 days from Hartford, with stone to captain.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, 10 days from Hallowell, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. May, Neal, 5 days from from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Nile, Buckson, 1 day from Leipsic, with grain to J. E. Palmer.
Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, from Boston.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr Garland, Libby, from Boston.
Schr L. Maul, Beuhler, from Boston.
Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, from Boston.
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Hand, from Boston.
Schr D. Brittain, Springer, from Boston.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr S. Clark, Griffing, from Fall River.
Schr Montevue, Sloan, from Fall River.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence.
Schr R. S. Jones, Davis, from Providence.
Schr C. Heft, Shoe, from Norwich.
Schr Seal, Podgett, from Salem.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, from Salem.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, from Salem.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Wickford.
Schr R. Law, York, from Stonington.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Pawtucket.
Schr M. Hand, Brooks, from Newport.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr S. S. Lee, Milton, from Medford.
Schr L. Evans, Evans, from New York.
Schr H. Wilson, Mull, from Hyannis.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Harriet, Jansen, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 18th ult.
Ship Mary, McCulloch, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 17th ult.
Ship Somerville, Hill, for Gottenburg and Philadelphia, cleared at London 19th inst.
Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence 30th ult.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, from Liverpool, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Barque Venus, Bent, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 19th ult.
Barque North Star, Forrest, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from the Downs about Feb. 14, and has not since been heard of.
Brigs E. H. Rich, Hopkins, and D. Locke, Cochran, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, hence, at Fall River 31st ult.
Schr E. F. Meany, Clark, hence, at Pawtucket 31st ultimo.
Schr L. Klotts, Loughery, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 30th ult.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, hence, at Washington 30th ultimo.
Schr M. A. Laughery, Laughery, hence, at Georgetown 30th ult.
Schr G. Watson, Nickerson, hence, at Norwich 30th ultimo.
Schrs S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, and R. S. Dean, Cook, hence, at Taunton 29th ult.
Schr H. May, Franklin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 29th ult.
Schrs Dauntless, Coombs, and W. Slater, Smalley, hence, at Boston 31st ult.
Schr A. Van Cleaf, hence for Norwich, at New London 30th ult.
Schr Sedona, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 31st ult.
Schr J. Truman, Slocum, hence, at New Bedford 30th ultimo.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 30th ultimo.

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,

MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON

BETHLEHEM,

And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEY!

Comfortable Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialities of this route. Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M., and 5:30 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mauch's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmw3m

NEW

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS,
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at

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Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
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WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and that said Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city, 1867.

June 28, Joseph M. Fisher, Executor of ELIZA COPE, deceased.
" 28, Charles N. Briggs and Thomas C. Lott, Executors of GEORGE W. LOTT, deceased.
" 28, George W. Stever et al., Executors and Trustees of ROBERT S. JOHNSON, deceased.
" 29, Henry Brune and Joseph E. Kay, Executors of HANNAH D. KAY, deceased.
" 29, John B. Stevenson, Executor and Trustee of AUGUSTINE STEVENSON, Jr., deceased.
July 2, Joseph Estrock and Henry Kramer, Executors of CATHARINE FULMER, deceased.
" 5, Thomas Neilson and Constant Guillou, Executors of ROBERT NEILSON, deceased.
" 6, Francis R. Shunk and Isaac H. Dietrich, Executors of ISAAC SHUNK, deceased.
" 8, Edward Wartman and Thomas C. Jones, Guardians of MARY LYNCH, late MARY DRUM, late minors.
" 9, William L. Boyer, Executor of WILLIAM BOYER, deceased.
" 9, Caroline L. Glentz (late Scherer), Administratrix of JOHN SCHERER, deceased.
" 10, Ann Quinn, (late Bird), Administratrix of BRIDGET FEE, deceased.
" 10, Sarah B. Atherton, Guardian of JAMES LOGAN FISHER (late a minor).
" 10, Sarah H. Atherton, Guardian of MAUD FISHER (late a minor).
" 11, Samuel J. Roney, Guardian of WALTER ECKEL, a minor.
" 11, S. J. Garber et al., Executor of ANN GARBER, deceased.
" 11, William Strong, Administrator of GARRICK MALLERY, deceased.
" 11, Catherine S. Wonderly, Executrix of EDMUND SHOTWELL, deceased.
" 11, Edward R. Shotwell and Joseph Scattergood, Executors of CATHERINE SHEPPARD, deceased.
" 12, Thomas T. Mason and William K. Hemphill, Executors of ALEXANDER H. JULIAN, deceased.
" 13, John H. Curtis, Administrator of ELIZABETH V. CURTIS, deceased.
" 13, Robert Thomas, Administrator of JACOB JONES, deceased.
" 13, C. Willing Littell, Executor of MARY L. WATTS, deceased.
" 13, James D. Ralston, Administrator of JAMES L. WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 13, John H. Campbell, Executor of JOSEPH S. MEDARA, deceased.
" 16, Rebecca W. and Joseph Bancroft, Executors of WILLIAM BANCROFT, deceased.
" 16, Arundius Tiers, Administrator of ARUNDIUS TIERS, Jr., deceased.
" 16, Joseph King, Administrator of CATHARINE WALSH, deceased.
" 17, Joseph N. Piersol, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of WILLIAM P. DEWEES, deceased.
" 18, Alexander Janney, Administrator of LYDIA G. JANNEY, deceased.
" 20, John Clare, Jr., Administrator of WILLIAM CLARE, deceased.
" 20, James Campbell et al., Executors and Trustees of HUGH O'DONNELL, deceased.
" 20, John Riehle et al., Executors in account (as Trustees for M. M. COCK, ELIZABETH BROWN and SUSAN DILLER), under the will of WILLIAM RIEHLE, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of ANN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of WILLIAM SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Trustee of JULYANN SCHIVELY, under the will of WILLIAM, JOHN, and ANN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Executor of JULYANN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, Sarah Crawford et al., Executors of SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD, deceased.
" 23, Edward K. Warner, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of LYDIA PICKFORD, deceased.
" 23, Thomas Seahrook, Executor of HARRIET POLLARD, deceased.
" 23, Jacob Good, Executor of WILLIAM and JACOB RITTENHOUSE, deceased.
" 23, Eliza Carver and Stephen Parsons, Administrators of JOHN E. CARVER, deceased.
" 24, Robert Ewing, et al., Executors of JOHN V. COWELL, deceased.
" 24, Gideon and Naaman Keyser, Executors of SAMUEL KEYSER, deceased.
" 24, Daniel Carriaton, Administrator of JOHN McNARR, deceased.
" 24, Thomas H. Powers, Guardian of CAROLINE FARR, late a minor.
" 24, William G. Smith, Guardian of ANNA H. and ESTHER COLTRIN, late minors.
" 25, Stillwell S. Bishop, Executor of WILLIAM WATSON, deceased.
" 25, Joseph B. Andrews, Executor of REBECCA ANDREWS, deceased.
" 25, Ebenezer Maxwell, Executor of HUGH SMITH, deceased.
" 25, A. E. and Henry F. Borie, Trustees of ELIZA KEATING, deceased.
" 25, Frederick and Charlotte A. Brown, Executors of FREDERICK BROWN, deceased.
" 25, Deborah Holden, Administratrix of ELI HOLDEN, deceased.

7 26 f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

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SLATE MANTELS,

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work General, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 200 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

ENGINEER OFFICE HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND Street, Third Story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, 1867, for the Timber and Framing required for the construction of three (3) Cribs in the Susquehanna river, below Havre-de-Grace, Md.

Proposals must be separate for Timber and Framing, and in *duplicate for each*

Proposals for "Timber" will embrace all the timber, scantling, and piles required.

Proposals for "Framing" will embrace driving the piles, framing and putting together in place the timber of Cribs, including all bolting, spiking, and bracing required to complete the structures.

For particulars as to payments, time of beginning, and completion of work, etc., apply at this Office, where plans and specifications can be seen.

Contractors furnishing "Timber" are expected to hold it without expense to the United States until required for use by the engineer in charge of the work.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office by letter or personal application.

Bids will be opened at 12:30 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of August, 1867, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.

The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Bvt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers,
7 27 6t Post Office Box 341, Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 25, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited, and will be received at this office, until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., August 5, 1867, for the delivery, in the city of Baltimore, of twenty (20) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to six-teen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within fifteen (15) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed 'Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

7 27 7t STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9¼ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Res. Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's).
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's).
150,000 Woollen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
138,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation).
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation).
7,500 Haversacks (Enamelled).
21,000 pairs Trowsers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trowsers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trowsers.
2,151 Buckles for Trowsers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,892 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

Bvt. Major-General D. H. VINTON,
7 20 15t Asst. Qr.-Master Gen'l U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.

Proposals are invited, and will be received by the und

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1867.

Are Judicial Decisions Above Criticism?

Is it true, then, that the decisions of a judge ought not to be canvassed when he is presented to the people as a candidate? It certainly cannot be true as a general and unlimited proposition. It is easy to conceive of judicial decisions which would be so manifestly ignorant, corrupt, or vicious in principle as to render the judge who should deliver them totally unworthy of public confidence.

But are there not other instances where a judge may make a decision which may properly be used against him in case he again becomes a candidate for office?

Suppose a judge, in some important case, to make a decision which the people believe to be *bad law*, and destructive of the best interests of society: have they not a right at the earliest opportunity to displace that judge, and put in his stead a man of different views?

Suppose a judge to decide a certain law to be unconstitutional, when the people believe that it *is* constitutional: have they no resort but to change their Constitution? May they not rightfully put a judge on the bench who believes as they do in regard to the Constitution?

Suppose a judge makes a decision which outrages the moral sense as well as the legal sense of the nation: must we accept it without criticism? and if such a judge were to present himself as a candidate for reëlection under an elective judiciary system, would it not be legitimate to make this obnoxious decision of his one of the chief reasons for opposing his reëlection?

When Chief Justice Taney made the infamous Dred Scott decision, a large portion of the people of this country felt that it was bad law, a false interpretation of the Constitution, an outrage upon justice and right. Now, suppose the Supreme Court of the United States had been elective, and that Chief Justice Taney had presented himself to the people as a candidate for reëlection: would not that decision have been a legitimate weapon to have used against him in the canvass? Indeed, would it not have properly constituted one of the chief issues of the canvass?

When, in this State, during the war, a Democratic judge decided the draft to be unconstitutional, and thus sought to cripple the Government in its efforts to overthrow the Rebellion, did not the loyal people do right in making that decision a test issue in the judicial election which followed, and in putting on the bench a judge who would interpret the Constitution in harmony with the loyal sentiment of the State? Did we hear any platitudes then from professedly loyal Republican journals, that judicial decisions upon points of law ought not to be cited against candidates?

There is a broad basis of reason in this matter. One of the chief functions of the Judiciary under our system is to decide *Constitutional* questions. The Constitution being the supreme law of the land, to which all legislative enactments must conform, a wide field is open for the judges in deciding whether or not laws are constitutional. We believe there has not been a single measure adopted either in our State or National Legislatures by the Republican party, looking towards the enfranchisement, elevation, or the protection, even, of the colored people of this country, that has not been pronounced unconstitutiona by the Democracy. Indeed, the entire Republican policy is so denounced at the present time. But all this policy must, so far as it assumes the form of legislative enactment pass before the Judiciary. The Democratic judge, if honestly holding the views of his party, must decide it to be unconstitutional. The two great laws passed during the war, the one designed to furnish money and the other to provide men for carrying on the contest *did* come up in this very way before Democratic judges in this State, and were both decided to be unconstitutional. Could those decisions have been carried out, the Government would have raised neither men nor money in Pennsylvania, except by voluntary contribution and enlistment. But now we are told, when one of these judges presents himself for reëlection and for promotion, that this decision of his should not be used against him! Preposterous! But, *why* not? He was honest, they say. Well, what of it? Does that change the character of his decision? Does that make his bad law to be good law? Does that make his false construction of the Constitution to be a true one?

Such was "his understanding of the law," says another. Quite likely, but such is not the *people's* understanding of the law, and they do not want such a construction of the law to prevail. Suppose Judge Sharswood's decision could to-day be enforced: what havoc and ruin it would make through all our business circles! And have we no right to protect ourselves against such a danger? If elected, he is to hold office for fifteen years. Who knows how many of these grave questions may yet come before him for decision—questions which, from his life-long political views, he is bound to decide against us?

Judge Sharswood's decision of the legal-tender question may have been in accordance with his views of the law and the Constitution; but we are perfectly justified in assuming that his views were formed and controlled in accordance with his party predilections. The judge who decided the draft unconstitutional may have been equally honest; but the true question is *not* one of the honesty of the judges, but do the people want such interpretations of the Constitution to prevail upon the bench, and to become the law in this State? Do they desire the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated in these decisions against the currency of the nation and against its sovereignty over its soldiers, to become recognized and established constitutional law in Pennsylvania?

The Effect of a Democratic Victory on the Contest in 1868.

In dulcet notes the Democracy are crying to the people of the State to rally around Judge Sharswood, on account of his supposed personal popularity. The contest, say they, is not between the Democratic and Republican parties, because in a judicial contest all politics should be sunk; but it is a contest to elect a good and learned Judge, who has well filled the post he now occupies, and deserves a higher place. "We will not consider it a victory of our party," say they. "It will be a triumph, a deserved appreciation of legal merit." And with these catchwords they are seeking to gain the votes of that portion of the people who vote as they deem for the general good, and do not adhere strongly to any party. But they cry to a crowd who have heard this old tale told before, and that too recently to deceive them. The case of Connecticut, so lately decided, is a parallel instance. The contest then, we were told before the election, was not between the Democracy and the Republicans. The candidate of the Democracy, Governor English, was not a partisan; he had been a war man for six years; he had earnestly labored for the success of the Union armies; he had supported the abolition of slavery, and against him there could be no party contest. He could run on his merits and record, and if he was elected it would be a compliment to himself, the war Democrat—not to the party. Such was the song sung to us previous to the day of election. Governor English was successful, and the cry was changed. All over the country arose the shout of Democratic triumph. We heard no word of his personal popularity, or his war record, or his success being due to anything but the Democratic party. Oh no! the tables had turned. A great revolution had taken place at the North. The straws were showing how the current was flowing. The flood had arrived which was to bear the Democracy once more to triumph, and without stint or limit was the success made the occasion of capital for the Democracy to gain over the timid voters. The *ruse* had succeeded, and was at once cast aside.

Such is the scheme being attempted here, and if it succeeds will receive the same treatment. We are not told that if Judge Sharswood is elected it will not be a party triumph. It will be the success of merit, and will show nothing of the relative strength of the parties. But if he is successful, then will the mask be thrown aside. From Maine to Texas will be heralded the arrival of the revolution. The Democracy will be revived. Its palmy days will be returned. The downfall of fanaticism will be announced, and all the similar shouts which followed the success of English in Connecticut. The damage which will thus be done to the Republican party, so far as the campaign of 1868 is concerned, will be great. There are a class of citizens who strangely resemble the "disinterested voters" of Eatonsville, so graphically described in "Pickwick." This class desire to be on the winning side, and to a certain extent hold the balance of power. If they be but convinced that the Democracy is once more to be in power, we would not like to insure them against voting the Democratic ticket. And the surest way for the opposition to gain these waverers is to elect Judge Sharswood, to accomplish which they will compass heaven and earth, and work day and night for the next three months. It is not so much to see Judge Sharswood on the bench, although they desire him there, as it is to secure the moral effect of carrying Pennsylvania to use in the Presidential campaign of 1868.

Since the days of Jefferson, the old cry of "As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union" has been true. Whatever way the October election of Pennsylvania went in the fall of the year of the election, so went the Union in November. It would thus be a great *prestige* if the Democracy could gain the Keystone to the Federal power. It would give them a vantage-ground, so to speak, and we would have to work against those who had the name of being victors, in order to secure what would be ours with half the trouble did we but hold it at the time of the contest. It is, then, an error to suppose that the election of a Supreme Judge will have no effect on the Presidency. There is a connection, which it is of vital importance for us to use to our advantage. We want all the strength we can have, in order to gain a complete triumph next year; and we can illy afford to lose the great State of Pennsylvania on the very eve of such a battle. We call then, on all Republicans, on all who desire to see a Republican President in the White House after the expiration of Mr. Johnson's term, to rally in support of Judge Williams. In merit the two candidates for the post are at least equal. We have had it flaunted before us that Judge Sharswood was elected unanimously to his present position, and that such a mark of confidence shows him well fitted for the office of Supreme Judge. We grant it, willingly; but Judge Williams was also elected unanimously to his position of Judge of Allegheny county, and so he has as much claim as Judge Sharswood. And so through all the various claims of the Democratic candidate. He is a good man; but our nominee is just as good, and in addition to personal qualities, stands on the broad platform of solid principle—a platform which none need fear to investigate, for it is without spot or blemish. With high personal qualities, with a strong platform, and a vital connection between this contest and that of 1868, we call on all good citizens to yield to the merits of our candidate, and triumphantly elect Hon. H. W. Williams to the post which he is so able to fill.

All Hail, Tennessee!

The Tennessee election passed off yesterday with great quietness, and resulted in a splendid victory for the Republican party. Governor Brownlow is reëlected by a very large majority, and it looks very much as though we had carried the entire Congressional delegation. The control of the Legislature will also give us the choice of a Senator in place of Mr. Patterson, the present conservative incumbent.

The danger of violence was doubtless much exaggerated. The main cause of apprehension was the threats of the conservatives that the colored citizens should not be allowed to vote. The presence of a sufficient military force prevented this threat from being executed in the larger towns.

The New York *World* asserted yesterday that Governor Brownlow had organized the State Guard "to intimidate electors." We answer this charge of a reckless and untruthful partisan by the following statement of the Federal officer in command of the United States troops in Tennessee, General Duncan. It is addressed to some conservative citizens of Marshall county, who had applied for a detachment of United States troops:—

"The General commanding also directs me to say, in reference to the State militia, that whatever differences of opinion may be entertained by citizens as to the propriety of its organization, still it is a legally constituted part of the civil authority of the State of Tennessee, so long as the laws constituting it remain in force; and as such is entitled to the respect and obedience of every citizen of the State, and he cannot coincide in your belief that the detachment which is quartered at Lewisburg is stationed there for the purpose of preventing 'a free and equal election, to incite the colored against the white people,' or for any other purpose than maintaining the laws of the State of Tennessee. The fact that General Cooper, commanding the State troops, has offered to place a force of militia under the orders of the General commanding the Military District, is in itself conclusive evidence of the good faith of the State authorities, and that the only purpose is to use the State militia in maintaining the peace and order of the State; for General Cooper is well aware that orders would not be issued to them from these headquarters which would in any manner serve a partisan purpose."

This shows conclusively that the State Guard was intended solely to preserve the peace and to protect the people from the threatened violence of the conservatives.

The question in Tennessee is settled. The loyal people have won the day. The political power has passed forever from the hands of the sham Democracy. The career of the State will henceforth be onward and upward. All honor, say we, to that firm and undaunted old patriot, Governor William G. Brownlow!

The Truth at Last Comes Out.

Our Democratic contemporary has finally dropped the non-partisan dodge in regard to the judiciary election this fall, and admits that the main object its party has in view is to affect the Presidential election next year. This proves just what we have all along maintained, that the Democrats were running Judge Sharswood as a partisan, upon a partisan platform, and for partisan purposes. Our contemporary, this morning, speaking of the campaign, says:—

"The radicals have so long rioted in an excess of political power, so misused and abused it, that they will not surrender their position without a desperate struggle. It is necessary that the line should be kept unbroken, in order to meet the coming contest for the Presidency. One State removed from the pyramid, and the whole structure comes toppling to the ground."

It then sketches the line of assault which should be taken by the party, and adds:—

"Upon this line the Democracy can push their attack with the most positive and telling effect upon the enemy, *alike of Pennsylvania and of the nation.*"

We are glad that we have at last forced our contempory to this admission of the true character of the campaign this fall. Upon an open and fair issue we have no fears of the result. If any Republican has been misled by the *non-partisan* dodge which the Democrats have been practicing so extensively, let him now be aroused to the true state of the case.

The bitter warfare which the Democratic party, especially at the North, is waging upon the colored citizens, its attempts to deprive them of the exercise of the right of suffrage, of travel on the cars, of giving testimony in the Courts, and its proscriptive and oppressive course generally, are having their legitimate effect in driving that class of citizens *en masse* into the Republican party. Men will not act with a party that oppresses them. The vote in Tennessee shows the result of this policy. It will bear its appropriate fruits all over the South.

Virginia Republican Convention.—We trust that the Republicans of Virginia may be able to combine their whole strength in one organization. Should they do so, they would sweep the State by fifty thousand majority. The Convention now assembled is the most imposing one in numbers ever held in the State. We hope that mutual concessions may be made, and a compact and powerful organization effected.

A Deserved Defeat.—We feel especial delight in the defeat of Emerson Etheridge. Honored by the Republican party far beyond his deserts in 1861, by being elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, he afterwards became a traitor and a turncoat, and went to the most fanatical lengths of Copperheadism. He has met with a suitable reward, and will now probably drop out of sight.

General Sheridan has made another forward move, by "readjusting" the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in New Orleans. Let the "impediments" be all removed.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Summer Solstice—Prevailing Dullness—Trial of Surratt—What It Will Cost—Building Improvements in Washington—Large Number of Houses Being Erected — Improving the Capitol Grounds — What the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Are Doing—Starting a Line of Steamers Between Baltimore and Bremen, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON CITY, July 31.

The summer season in Washington is usually very dull, and the present is no exception to former years, the proverbial dullness being intensified from the absence of Congress and the thousands who are attracted here while it is in session. The only sensation we have had this summer has been the Surratt trial, and that has dragged its slow length along till it has become an insufferable bore. The crowds which at the beginning filled the court-room to get a glimpse of the prisoner, having gratified their curiosity, there are now but few persons in attendance at the Court House, beyond the few idlers always lounging about, and who appear to have no settled employment, and loiter around the Court House to kill time.

The trial will be over in a few days, and everybody feels thankful for its conclusion, for it has developed more hard swearing than perhaps any other case in the criminal history of the country. The general impression is that the jury will not agree, and will be discharged, but if they should disagree, Judge Fisher will probably keep them together some time, in the hope that a verdict will be finally agreed upon, and save the Government the expense and trouble of another trial. I have no means of knowing the figures, but I have no doubt this trial will cost the Government not less than $50,000.

NEW BUILDINGS.

There has been more building going on here this summer than any previous season. Many first-class residences and stores have been erected, and in almost every street the sound of the bricklayer's trowel and the carpenter's saw are heard working merrily in the erection of new buildings. During the war there was not much building done, except for Government purposes; but the issue being settled that Washington is henceforth to be the seat of government of our whole country, capitalists have now become sensible of the advantages of investing their money in permanent improvements, and the hundreds of fine buildings now going up in every direction are the result of this confidence. The Washington builders do not follow the example of those of Philadelphia, who erect whole rows of houses at a time; but here they build separate houses, and very rarely do you see two buildings going up side by side with each other. But a change will soon take place, for the demand for dwellings increases. The neat, convenient style so much in vogue in Philadelphia will come into fashion here, and become very popular. The "Philadelphia Row," as it is called, erected east of the Capitol, on the plan of houses in your city, was a great improvement; but the location being at a great distance from the centre of business, it has not attracted the attention it really deserves. But the houses have been in great demand, notwithstanding this disadvantage, and will prove a medel to Washington.

The Capitol grounds have also been greatly improved by the cutting away of a large portion of the hill on the north side of the Capitol, and the prolongation of the terrace along North A street, affording a fine view of the building as you approach it from the north or northwest, which heretofore was not perceptible on account of the hill, which obstructed the view, but which has now been cut away, and the Capitol stands forth in all its grandeur and beauty as the visitor approaches it from this direction.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are making some fine improvements on the line of their road, the most important of which is the straightening of the curve a short distance outside of Baltimore, which will shorten the distance between Baltimore and Washington one and a half miles, and when completed will enable express trains to run between the two points in one hour. This will be a great saving to the travelling public, and shorten the time half an hour between Washington and the Northern cities, as the Railroad Company intend increasing the speed of their trains as well as shortening the distance.

This Company have now three steamers running regularly between Baltimore and Liverpool which they own, and each vessel makes a trip a month between the two points. They have been so well supported, and the trade has been so profitable, that the Company some time since contracted for the building of two first-class iron steamers on the Clyde, expressly to run between Baltimore and Bremen. The work upon the first steamer, the Baltimore, has progressed so much more rapidly than was expected that it is thought she will be able to make her first trip during the present year, instead of in the spring of 1868, as was first expected. The work upon the second steamer, the Berlin, is also advancing rapidly, and she will make her first trip next spring.

To stimulate travel from the West, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company now sell tickets to passengers from the West, with the privilege of visiting Washington without extra charge, on the route to Baltimore. They display great enterprise, particularly in extending their steamship lines to Europe, which has largely increased the business of the road, passengers and freight being transported directly through to Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

The summer resorts on the line of this road, at Oakland, and Berkeley Springs, in West Virginia, have been well patronized this season, and are among the most charming and beautiful in the country, being renowned for their healthfulness and salubrity. They are great resorts for invalids.

Stonewall Jackson's Horse, Superior.

From the Macon (Ga.) Journal.

The indigent circumstances of the estimable widow of the world-renowned hero, Stonewall Jackson, have necessitated her to sell his horse "Superior." The animal was about to be sent to a Baltimore fair for sale, when one of our most liberal and well known merchants proposed to purchase him at the proposed price. The horse arrived in Macon on Monday evening last.

An extract from a letter from Mrs. Jackson to the purchaser says:—"Superior is a large bay horse, about sixteen hands high, black mane and tail, good carriage, fine action, and good eyes; age supposed to be about nine years. He was a gift to General Jackson from the county of Augusta, Va., and was bought for him at $800, in 1862. General Jackson rode him on reviews, and other occasions demanding any conformity to ceremony, as he was a much handsomer horse than the sorrel. I have been hoping that you would take the horse, as I would greatly prefer selling him to a patriotic Southern man than to disposing of him at auction in Baltimore, where Barnum, or any other Yankee would have a chance of buying him."

A letter from Jackson's chief of staff also says:—"Superior arrived at the General's headquarters while he was at Moss Neck, just after the battle of Fredericksburg. He was then in better order, and had more dash than he has now, and the General was delighted with him, riding him every day for exercise, and the pleasure it gave him. At a review of W. H. F. Lee's cavalry, Generals Lee, Stuart, and Jackson rode together—General Jackson being dressed in the fine new uniform which was presented to him by Stuart—so well remembered by all of his corps—and mounted on Superior. On that occasion the General, his horse, and his uniform created quite a sensation, taking the fancy of the cavalry, and bringing from them several cheers and many odd remarks. He afterwards reviewed a division of infantry on him, but never rode him in action."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS.—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3mdp No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

SIXTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Leech's Hotel, CHERRY Street. By order,
WILLIAM H. BARNES, President.
JOHN G. BUTLER, Secretary. 1t*

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4pdf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmw

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent, Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—
THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, [3 2 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY
DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw 1p

DIAMOND BEACH PARK,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
THIRD DAY,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
August 2, 1867,
PURSE $600.
Mile heats, best in five, to saddle.
John Turner names b. g. MAY BOY.
M. Goodin names g. h. BILL.
Henry Benner names g. h. POINT BREEZE.
Carriages will start from the principal hotels at three o'clock P. M., for the Park.
HASSLER'S DOUBLE MILITARY BAND
Will be in attendance. 6 1 2t

PRIVATE DINNER.—TEN TO FIFTEEN Gentlemen can obtain GOOD DINNERS and home comforts, within five minutes walk from Third and Walnut streets.
Reference of the most satisfactory character required. It would make it more pleasant to all if composed of intimate friends.
For six months or more, $5·25 per week. Address, "HOME," Evening Telegraph Office. 7 31 3t*

NEW GALOP.—THE CELEBRATED "OVER THE SEA" GALOP, by J. T. Quigg, Esq., as performed by Hassler's Band, at Congress Hall and Columbia House, Cape May, just published at MARSH & BUBNA'S, No. 1029 CHESNUT Street. Price, 35 cents. 7 31 6t

TENTS, CANVAS, ETC.—2-HAND ARMY Tents, suitable for Camp Meetings, Hunting Parties, etc.; "Awnings," etc. Also, 500 Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, etc., for sale low, by
6 7 6t*] A. PURVES & SON, SOUTH and PENN.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE THIRD GRAND INVITATION HOP
OF THE SEASON,
BY THE GUESTS AT THIS HOUSE,
Will be given [3 1 2t
ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

JAPS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ARABS.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE
GRAND ASIATIC COMBINATION.
24 JAPANESE. 30 ARABS.
30 ARABS. 24 JAPANESE.
24 ORIENTAL MARVELS 24
24 ORIENTAL MARVELS 24
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME.
Admission—25, 50, and 75 cents. Reserved seats $1. For sale at Trumpler's Music Store and at the Academy.
LAST GRAND ASIATIC MATINEE.
LAST GRAND ASIATIC MATINEE.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock,
50 CENTS TO ALL SEATS.
Children 25 cents. 8 2

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5, she invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JAMES C. ROBERTS, JONATHAN B. ROBERTS, and JOHN R. KIPLE, under the firm of JONATHAN B. ROBERTS & CO., was dissolved on (this) the 30th day of July, 1867. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES C. ROBERTS, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
JAMES C. ROBERTS.
J. B. ROBERTS.
7 30 6t* JOHN R. KIPLE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—CHARLES W. HOLMES has this day been admitted to an interest in the firm of Wallace & Curtiss. The style of the firm in future will be WALLACE, CURTISS & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1867. 1t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
CAPE MAY.
TO BUSINESS MEN.
It is proposed to sell the AMERICAN HOUSE HOTEL PROPERTY at CAPE ISLAND, N. J., on SATURDAY, August 3, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., and in the event of it not being sold together, it will be divided into five parts, either of which will be well suited for stores, offices, saloons, barber's shop, etc. etc. The House would be an excellent investment for a hotel as now used, as it has an excellent custom, is now full, and can accommodate 175 persons. Terms easy. Sold for want of time to give it attention. 1t*

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded: lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7:30 A. M.
Fare.....$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 30 6t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 30 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cent
Single ticket.....30 cent
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cent
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 1f L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Terredale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [6 25 3m

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15 4p r

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
(Estimates free.) N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISE IN CAMDEN.—The Trustees of the Philotechnic University, which was chartered by the Legislature of New Jersey at its last session, have engaged the upper halls of Morgan's building for their schools and lecture-rooms, which will afford them greatly enlarged accommodations. The energy exhibited by the gentlemen who have undertaken to establish a college in Camden makes its success no longer a matter of doubt, and the confident tone in which they challenge other institutions to present any better system of instruction than that which they have introduced, shows that they are earnest in their convictions of its superiority. The scholars at present number seventy-five, showing an increase of over five hundred per cent. in the last year. This argues favorably for the popularity of the school among the citizens. The method of instruction is somewhat peculiar; but as it imparts the necessary knowledge without subjecting the pupil to be continually poring over their books, it deserves to be, and undoubtedly will prove, a success.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Last evening a despatch was received from Long Branch by the Mayor of Camden, stating that three pickpockets had left that place bound for Philadelphia, and requesting his Honor to detain them, as their presence was required there. Officers Owens and Ayers immediately repaired to the depot at Cooper's Point, and awaited the arrival of the train. When it stopped at the platform they observed three men, one of them answering the description given in the despatch, and they arrested them. They were very reticent, and refused to give their names. Upon being searched only $2 was found upon them. They were locked up, and as soon as some of the authorities from Long Branch arrive, they will have a hearing.

A SUPPOSED THIEF FIRED AT.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Mason overhauled a man at Market street ferry, having under his arm a large bundle. He told him to hold up, when the individual started off on a run. The officer requested him to stop or he would fire. The man kept up his pace, and notwithstanding Mason fired two shots at him, he would not halt, but ran as fast as he was able, and escaped.

THE RAIN.—The rain fell in torrents last evening, and in some of the streets enough water accumulated to float a small-sized yawl-boat. The culverts which have recently been placed in the streets prevented, in a measure, the accumulation of water in those streets, which has heretofore been a great annoyance to the citizens, and a subject of complaint in consequence.

A NEW HALL.—The new hall at the corner of Fourth and Plum streets, which has been in the course of erection for three months past, is nearly completed, and will be formally opened in a few days. Mr. George Getz is the owner. It will prove an ornament to the neighborhood, from the beauty of its architecture and its handsome appearance.

DELAWARE STREET.—The work on Delaware street is rapidly approaching completion, and soon this long desired desideratum will connect the two ferries, and a long jaunt will be be avoided by those who are so unfortunate as to miss the boat at either ferry.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY OF PITTSBURG—THEIR NEW STEAMER.—For some time past Mr. Robert Frazier, of this city, has been at work upon a splendid new carriage for the Columbia Hose Company, of Pittsburg. That company—which, by-the-way, is the only independent fire organization in "ye smokie citie"—learning that Philadelphia manufacturers could turn out hose carriages that, for elegance of appearance, and durability in active use, could not be excelled, made arrengements with Mr. Frazier for this carriage, to be built under the supervision of the Columbia Engine Company, of this city. It has just been completed, and will vie with any apparatus of its kind, in all the requisites of a good carriage. The wheels are those known as the "New Haven patent," upon which rest highly polished steel springs and border tipped with gold-leaf. All the woodwork is of finely polished hickory. The ornamental work upon each side of the reel encloses tablets upon which are painted the words "Columbia Hose, No. 1," and bearing the typical representation of the Hook and Ladder. It will carry 500 feet of hose. The carriage will be shipped this afternoon for its destination, and will be accompanied by a committee of the "Columbia" of this city.

REMEMBER that the Japanese and Arab combination troupe close at the Academy of Music on to-morrow (Saturday) evening. The great cross rope equipoise feat of Toroo-noskee is well worth the price of admission. It is the most graceful and fearful act ever performed in this country, and can only be appreciated by those who witness it. The feats of the other performers have been mentioned. This evening, and to-morrow afternoon and evening, will be the final entertainments that will be given, and for these the Arabs have arranged an entirely new and attractive programme. Hadj-el-Sidi-Omar will execute his "Leaps with Knives," and Hadj-Saussen will execute his terrific leap on the stone and double summersault over twenty-six muskets at the moment of firing. The flying trapeze act by the Campomanes Brothers will also be given each evening, together with many other feats of balancing, juggling, and equipoise by the male and female members of the Japanese Troupe. By special request the act of Tzeus-Yeroo of walking up a ladder of razor-sharp swords with nude pediculars, will be repeated this evening. This is a truly wonderful performance. Seats and tickets can be purchased at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Academy of Music.

THE WEATHER is unpleasant; for notwithstanding the rain, which all anticipated would work miracles of coolness, the thermometer runs up with its accustomed pertinacity; the air is sultry; the people perspire; and lowering clouds are not at all welcome. As might be expected, but few, and only those by urgent necessity, ventured out last night. The streets were deserted by all but the indefatigable street cars, that plough along through rain and snow alike. The falling drops kept up their unabated violence through the night, worrying luckless wights within, trying to go to sleep, and causing energetic and spasmodic ebullitions of wrath from those without; for did they look up, a mimic stream would percolate between their shoulder blades, or did they look down, shirt bosoms and collars alike were saturated. To the rain we attribute the scantiness of our police reports, observable, no doubt, by all our readers.

ROBBERY OF BONDS LAST NIGHT—THE COST OF A LITTLE CARELESSNESS.—Some time during last night, when all good persons—patrolmen, too—were under shelter, the office of Messrs. John G. Davis & Sons, spokemakers, established at No. 1028 North Front street, was broken into, and the safe robbed of five one hundred-dollar coupon bonds on the Susquehanna Steam Lumber and Lath Mills and Lumber Drying Company. Their numbers are from 809 to 813, inclusive. The safe was neither blown open nor picked, but the keys, which some person had left openly hanging near the safe, afforded the means of an easy ingress into the burglar-proof, and the bonds were taken out and appropriated without difficulty. Business men cannot be too careful of their valuables, for by a little negligence they may lose their all.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—William Sparks was before Alderman Hurley this morning, charged with embezzling money, the proceeds of one hundred and eighty pounds of pork, which had been consigned to him by William Ridgeway. Sparks received the pork at Greenwich, and brought it to this city in the steamboat Star, and sold it at the wharf. When called on by Mr. Ridgeway and requested to hand over the amount realized from the sale, after deducting the commission, it is alleged that Sparks said he had no money to give him, and that he did not intend to give him any. The defendant was committed in default of $600 bail to answer at Court.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT CAPE MAY.—Attention is called to an advertisement in another column, of the proposed sale of the American House Hotel Property, at Cape Island, New Jersey, on Saturday, August 3, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. This house is in excellent condition, with a large custom, and would make a profitable investment.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Monroe Noble was this morning arrested in Second street market, having in his possession $44·50 worth of spurious 25 and 50 cent notes. He accidentally dropped them, when he was discovered. He was bound over for a further hearing before a United States Commissioner.

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR IN REFERENCE TO THE DEATH OF JOSIAH W. HARMAR, ESQ.—A meeting of the members of the Bar was held at half-past 12 o'clock to-day, in the Law Library, to take action in reference to the recent death of Josiah W. Harmar, Esq., who was drowned off the coast of Maine on the 24th of July. George W. Biddle, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James F. Mitchell was appointed Secretary. J. G. Johnson, Esq., offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas We, the Bar of Philadelphia, are desirous of giving some expression to our sense of the loss we have sustained by the sudden removal from our midst of our late brother, Josiah W. Harmar, Esq.; therefore

Resolved, That we have received with deep sorrow the sad intelligence of his death.

Resolved, That we honored and respected him as one peculiarly and admirably fitted for our profession by his thorough collegiate training, by his careful and elaborate preparatory legal education, by his subsequent energetic application and unremitting study, by his quick, clear apprehension and powers of acute reasoning, by his love for his profession, its theory and practice, and his high appreciation of its duties and ethics.

Resolved, That his uniform courtesy, his unassuming manners, his unselfish, generous disposition, his large-hearted sympathies, his manly, high-toned character, his unswerving rectitude, his deportment as a Christian gentleman, commanded our admiration, and endeared him to us as a man.

Resolved, That, deeply mourning our loss, we also sympathize with his family in their irreparable bereavement, and as a slight though inadequate expression of our regard for our departed brother, direct that these resolutions be communicated to them through a Committee to be appointed by the Chairman.

Mr. Johnson then spoke eulogistically of the deceased, stating that he graduated at Yale College in 1855, and studied law in Connecticut, and practised there for a brief period, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar upon a certificate from the Courts of that State.

Robert N. Wilson, Samuel N. Corson, and the Chairman then made a few remarks relative to the merits of the deceased. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Messrs. Johnson, Wilson, Sellers, Corson, and Bispham, and the officers of the meeting, were appointed a committee to wait on the family and present to them the resolutions.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY PROHIBITORY LAW.—George Thomas, who keeps a saloon and lager beer house, was arrested at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Wood streets, for selling liquor to minors on Sunday. Alderman Boswell held him in $800 bail to answer at Court.

TRAINS TO ATLANTIC CITY.—Persons intending to visit Atlantic City should bear in mind the 2 o'clock P. M. Express on Saturday, and the 7½ A. M. mail on Sunday for that place, leaving Camden on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

PETTY LARCENIES.—Ann Tallmage was arrested at Seventh and Bedford streets, and Anna Noble at Third and Shippen streets, for engaging in petty larcenies of clothing and the like. Alderman Tittermary committed them to answer.

THE WHARF DISASTER — ANOTHER BODY FOUND.—This morning at an early hour the body of Charles Edwards, who was drowned by the caving in of the Mead alley wharf, was recovered at Almond street wharf.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Dust-proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one. Selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
All kinds of Summer Clothing, Men's, Youths', and Boys', closing out at very low prices.

EVERY DOLLAR invested in aid of the Riverside Institute not only secures in return more than its value, but also aids in establishing just such a home as is needed for the thousands of poor and distressed orphans of our deceased soldiers and sailors. The Washington Library Company, under whose auspices funds for this purpose are being raised, have, in accordance with the charter granted them by the Legislature, presented a plan, which, upon examination, must meet the approval and hearty indorsement of every one. Stock at one dollar per share is sold, each share or shares being accompanied by a finely executed steel plate engraving, which at retail could not be purchased for less than half as much again as is paid for the stock. In addition to this, $300,000 worth of presents are to be distributed among the stockholders. Every share of stock sold, besides being accompanied with the engraving, guarantees one of these presents, a number of which are worth, of themselves, quite fortunes. The many well-known and prominent citizens who have allowed their names to be used in connection with this praiseworthy effort of the Washington Library Company, should be a sufficient guarantee to all that every pledge and promise made will be strictly carried out. All are invited to visit the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, and inquire for themselves.

ANCIENT FINE ARTS.—To the editor of the New York *Herald*:—Respecting the relics of porcelain ware found in the late exhumations at Herculaneum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling Drake's Plantation Bitters was undoubtedly placed amoung the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was found there bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Romans was different from the accepted literature of that day. Our agent has other business than this in Europe, and has not been in Italy at all. No doubt Americans carry Plantation Bitters to Rome; but trying to impose upon a society of Antiquarians in this way seems quite useless, and we do not appreciate the joke. It is unnecessary for us to spend money in Europe while we are unable to supply the demand for these celebrated Bitters here.

Respectfully, P. H. DRAKE & Co.

BEDDING.—
Fine Bedding, of all descriptions,
Spring Mattresses.
Hair Mattresses.
Moss and Husk Mattresses.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Made to order by W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN AND OTHERS!—Speaking of removals, our attention is called to the extensive removals of clothing from the counters of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, to the possession of large numbers of the public, and with this peculiarity, that the removals are satisfactory to all parties concerned.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

PHOTO-MINIATURES only $1, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Nothing could be more appreciated as a gift to a dear friend than one of these gems of yourself.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

GREY HAIRS CLEAN GONE FOREVER,—
Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are to law, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

DOUGHERTY—WILLIG.—On April 4, 1867, by the Rev. John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. JAMES DOUGHERTY to Miss REBECCA WILLIG, both of this city.

MORRIS—VOORHIS.—At Nyack, on the Hudson, on the 3d ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Marvin, Mr. JAMES MORRIS to Miss EVVIE, daughter of William Voorhis, Esq.

DIED.

BOYLE.—On the 1st instant, MARGARET BOYLE, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, John Boyle, No. 1705 Seybert street, late of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, on Sunday morning, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Malachi's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

EGNER.—On the 31st ultimo, CATHARINE, relict of the late John Egner, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1016 Richmond street, above Norris, Eighteenth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FAHNESTOCK.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, on Thursday, July 25, GRACE S. ENSEY, wife of George W. Fahnestock.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1714 Race street, on Saturday afternoon, the 3d instant, at 3 o'clock.

GIBSON.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. MARY A. GIBSON, wife of William H. Gibson, and daughter of Odelia and the late David Rodgers, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends, Eastern Male and Female Beneficial Society, and Washington Female Native American Association of Southwark, and Ringgold Council, No. 22, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1016 Otsego street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Philanthropic Ground.

KELLY.—On the 1st instant, in the full hope of a glorious resurrection to eternal life, HENRY M. KELLY, aged 62 years.

A fond husband and a faithful father.

The relatives and friends, Fraternal Division, No. 49, Sons of Temperance; Mount Olivet Temple, No. 14, of Temperance and Honor; and Mount Olive Union, No. 14, Social Temple, and Southwark Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 932 Otsego street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Ground.

LUKENS.—On the 31st ultimo, ELIZABETH, widow of Jacob Lukens, and daughter of the late Edward Edwards, Sr., in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 1334 Coates street, on First-day morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at Friends' Burying Ground, Abington.

STEPHENS.—On the 31st ultimo, WILLIAM M. STEPHENS, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 1143 S. Sixteenth street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SEVERAL STYLES OF SARDINE OPENers.—These may also be used for opening Fruit Cans. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

NEW STYLE EXTRA SAFE NIGHT Latches, with small and convenient keys, and a variety of other styles, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

LAWN SCYTHES, GRASS HOOKS, SNATHS, Whetstones, Rakes, Pitchforks, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT. [4 15p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9p

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m8p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6p

TENTH ANNUAL EXCURSION FROM PHILADELPHIA AND HADDONFIELD TO ATLANTIC CITY, TUESDAY, August 6, 1867, leaving VINE STREET WHARF at 8 o'clock A. M., COOPER'S POINT 8·20 A. M., and HADDONFIELD 8·43 A. M.
FARE for the round trip, $1·25.
Children over five, and under twelve, 65 cents.
Tickets for sale at Vine Street wharf and Cooper's Point on the morning of the Excursion, on the cars, and of the Agents of the above-named stations.
The subscriber respectfully solicits your patronage.
8 2 22* WILLIAM PLUM.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.
The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
5 8 tf Proprietor
Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co. AT THE LOW PRICE OF NINETY.
THESE BONDS BEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, which at present rate pays yields about TEN PER CENT. on the investment.
We will allow the highest market rates for Governments in exchange for them.
WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS,
7 27 6t5p NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

AGENCY FOR SALE OF Union Pacific Railroad Bonds, FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
7 30 1m 5p DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 2—11 A. M.—Petroleum closed in Antwerp last evening at 48 francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 2—13 A. M.—Cotton sales for the week foot up to 57,000 bales, of which 13,000 are for export, and 3000 for speculation. The stock in port amounts to 676,000 bales, of which 349,000 bales are American.

The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales at the following opening quotations:—Middling uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾@10¾d.

Movements of Vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—The pilot boat Maryland reports the arrival of the barques Clara, from Bremen; Eugenia, from Liverpool; and the brig Chattanooga, from Porto Rico, bound to Baltimore.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Stocks dull and heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 101⅞; Reading, 106⅛; Canton Company, 50⅞; Erie, 75⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 123⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 80⅝; New York Central, 195; Illinois Central, 118⅝; Cumberland preferred, 37⅝. Missouri 6s, 103½; Hudson River, 120¼; Five-twenties, 1863, 105⅝; do. of 1864, 102⅝; do. of 1865, 103⅝; do. new issue, 103⅛; Ten-forties, 102⅞; Seven-thirties, first series, 107⅝; Sterling, 10, sight, 10⅞. Money, 5 per cent. Gold, 140.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Cotton easier. Flour 15@20c. lower; sales of 7000 barrels State $6 25@11; Ohio, $9 20@12 25; Western, $6 25@11 80; Southern $12 75@16. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn favors buyers; sales of 70,000 bushels mixed Western, 99½c.@$1 03; other grains quiet and nominal. Beef dull and unchanged. New Mess Pork, $23 63½@23 60; Prime, $19 75@20. Whisky dull.

Nickel and the Nickel Mines.

Under the above head we find in a late number of the Columbia *Spy* a communication giving an account of a visit to the nickel mines near the Gap, in this county, from which we make the following extracts:—Nickel is a white metal requiring a high temperature of fusion; it is magnetic and has a specific gravity of 8·5. It is not an abundant metal, there being but three or four localities of it in the United States, and the only locality where it is profitably worked is in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about four miles southwest of the Gap Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A remarkable fact in regard to this metal is that it forms an important ingredient in most aerolites and in masses of native iron found in various parts of the world, and which are supposed to have had an aerial origin.

The furnace for reducing the nickel ore is about one-half mile north of the mines. The ore is brought here, and roasted in large ovens to expel the sulphur with which it is charged. It is then smelted in a small furnace, somewhat similar to an iron furnace, with a flux of limestone and quartz, the fuel being coke. It is run into "pigs," which are generally porous and friable, and contain a number of impurities, iron, copper, cobalt, etc. The "pigs" are afterwards broken and crushed, and the metal in this state is shipped to Camden, N. J., to be refined. There are two shafts; the principal or older shaft is one hundred and seventy-five feet in depth, and passes through a heavy deposit of the ore. In order to free the mine from water, a Cornish engine of great power is used, which of itself is an object sufficiently curious to merit a visit.

The ore is found imbedded in a hornblende rock of peculiar structure, and is associated with other metals and minerals, some of much interest. We found specimens of carbonate of iron in various forms, sulphate of iron coating the stones all around us, sulphate of copper in places; sulphuret of copper is found in considerable quantities along with the nickel; sulphuret of iron also shows in some spots. One of the most interesting minerals is the sulphuret of nickel, or Millerite, which is found here and at but two or three other localities in the world.

There is a second shaft about two hundred yards from the first, which is about one hundred feet deep, and has been opened but a short time. It intercepts a very fine bed of ore, and is paying very handsomely.

In regard to the yield of ore, we could not make very accurate estimates. We were told that the furnace yields about four thousand pounds of metal each twenty-four hours. The mines were discovered many years ago, and about the time of the Revolutionary war were worked for copper, but were soon abandoned, the crude machinery of that period being ill adapted to working them profitably.

Two generations had passed away, and the circumstance had been forgotten, when about fifteen years ago the mines were reopened by a company of capitalists from Philadelphia, since which they have been steadily worked. They were reopened with the view of obtaining copper, but the ore was soon discovered to be richer in nickel, a more valuable mineral; and since then they have been worked for that metal exclusively. The introduction of nickel cents by the Government, and the war, which rendered small change so scarce, gave great impetus to these works.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 U S 7-30s	Je	107⅛	
$500	do	Jy	107⅛
$150	do	Jy	107¼
$1000	do	Jy	107⅛
$500	do	Aug	107⅛
$1000 5-20s '65		reg	108½
$2000 Bel & Del bs			85
$1000 Lehigh 6s '84		85	89
$4000 City 6s, Old		Mon	96
1 sh Cam & Am			125½
50 sh Caldwell			b60. ⅛
25 sh Com'l Bk			57⅛
25	do		57⅛
100 sh Big Mt			3⅛
100	do		b60. 3⅛
100	do		b5. 3⅛
2 sh Minehill R			57½
4 sh Harrisb'g R			52¾
200 sh Ocean Oil			b60. 3½

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New			100
$1000	do	New	99⅝
$2000 Read 6s, '43			91
2 sh C & Am R			125½
20 sh Lehigh N			46
2 sh Penna R			53½
75 sh Sp & Pine			29½

TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of Philadelphia.—Agreeably to the Supplementary Rules recently adopted by the City Executive Committee of the Republican party for the government of the Delegate Election to be held on the 27th of August, the Republican Election Officers and the Division Executive Committee of the various Election Divisions throughout the city will sit at at the regular places of holding elections (or at such places as may be designated by the registering officers), on the evenings of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of August, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, to prepare a Registry of the Republican voters of each Election Division.
No person shall be allowed to vote at the ensuing Delegate Election unless his name appears duly registered in the enrolling book of said Division.
By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.
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FOURTH EDITION

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., addressed the jury on behalf of the defense. He hoped he would have been saved the fatigue of any address upon this case. It had been exhausted by the address of his colleague, and for this reason he would be brief in his remarks. The case was a simple one. An importance had been given to it which he thought was not warranted. The jury are to try simply the case of a murder of an individual, and are to look only to the charge laid in the indictment. The prosecution have endeavored to enlarge the proportions of the case with a zeal, energy, and, he would said, vindictiveness that he had never seen equalled.

It was for the jury to judge why all this extraneous matter was introduced. The case, however, needed not extended discussion, for the defense was complete when it was shown the time of Surratt's leaving Montreal, and the time of his arrival in Elmira, and when the explicit account in Booth's diary was read, it should have stopped the mouth of the prosecution, and they should not have called a manacled man the most infamous names. This may be a Washington jury, but in a course of forty years' practice, no man has ever before dared to assail a prisoner as this prisoner has been assailed, and any man who would have been guilty of it, could have been frowned upon and put beyond the pale of all respectable lawyers. Has mortal man ever heard such a torrent of abuse as was poured upon the head of this poor man?

Mr. Bradley read from the "Lives of the Chief Justices," to show the opinion held of Lord Coke for his abuse of prisoners, and to show how he had humiliated himself by his conduct.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The steamship Mercedita, having in tow the French monitor Onondaga, which left this port yesterday; also, the French frigate Themis, are all returning. It is supposed that they have been compelled to put back on account of the weather. The wind is moderate from the northeast. The weather is thick and raining outside.

AN ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON.

Jupiter Without His Satellites in August.

In the July number of the London *Popular Science Review*, Mr. Richard A. Proctor, author of "Saturn and its Systems," directs attention to a phenomenon which is to occur this year. On the 21st of August the planet Jupiter will appear, in telescopes of moderate power, to be unaccompanied for the space of one hour and three-quarters by the satellites usually seen in attendance upon him. This phenomenon has been so seldom observed that considerable interest is attached to it. Molyneux, on November 12, 1681 (O. S.), Sir W. Herschel, on May 23, 1802, Wallis, on April 15, 1826, and Dawes and Gruesbach, on September 27, 1843, are the only observers who have hitherto seen it.

Mr. Proctor says:—"It cannot be doubted, however, that if the weather be favorable the number of observers who have seen the phenomenon will be very largely increased before midnight, August 21. It will not be wholly as a matter of curiosity that observations will be made on that night. The record of phenomena presented by Jupiter's satellites is a regular part of 'observatory work,' and is very necessary for the improvement of the theory of their motions—an important astronomical subject. A special value is attached to the record of phenomena separated by a small interval of time, so that the observations made are fairly comparable, *inter se*, free from the errors arising from variations in clock rates, instrumental changes, and the like. Now, on the evening of August 21 there will be eight phenomena visible within six hours, viz., the disappearances and reappearances of four satellites. To observers suitably armed there will, indeed, be no less than thirteen phenomena visible within the above-named interval; since of the entrances and exits of the shadows of three satellites, six phenomena in all, five will be observable with good telescopes." He adds:—

"From the relations holding between the motions of the first three satellites, it is impossible that all these bodies should be eclipsed at once; but at regular intervals all three are in the same straight line with the planet's centre. If this happen when the sun (and therefore the earth, which, with reference to Jupiter, may always be considered to be close to the sun) is near the same line, these three satellites will be invisible, one or two being eclipsed, two or one (as the case may be) being projected on Jupiter's disc. Such a phenomenon is not unfrequently visible.

"That the fourth satellite may be hidden at the same time, it must be nearly in a line with the other three. This relation is not often presented; and, as already stated, the concurrence of this relation with the requisite configuration as respects the sun and earth is an occurrence very seldom to be observed.

"A circumstance that tends to render the simultaneous disappearance of the four satellites more uncommon than it otherwise would be, is the fact that the fourth satellite is not necessarily eclipsed or occulted at each conjunction with Jupiter. It may pass above or below his disc or shadow. In fact, this happens on an average in more than one-third of the revolutions of this satellite. This is ascribed by Sir J. Herschel to the greater inclination of his orbit; but this is not the correct explanation. In fact, the inclination of the fourth satellite is at present less than that of any of the others, and the mean value of its inclination is always less than that of the others. The true reason why this satellite so often escapes eclipse is its superior distance from Jupiter.

"It is commonly stated that the third satellite cannot possibly escape eclipse or occultation as it passes behind its primary, and must necessarily transit Jupiter's disc when passing before the planet. I find, however, that it is just possible for the third satellite to pass clear of Jupiter's disc in the latter case. A conjunction of many favorable circumstances is, however, required, and the phenomenon must be a very uncommon one—much more so, indeed, than that which forms the subject of the present paper.

"The following facts will suffice to enable the telescopist satisfactorily to observe the phenomenon of August 21. The planet rises at half-past 7, almost at the same moment that the sun sets. At 7·44 Greenwich mean time, the shadow of the third satellite itself passes on to the disc, and the satellite itself passes on to the disc at 8·14. The first phenomenon will not be observable, as the sun will not be low enough beneath the horizon nor Jupiter high enough above the horizon. Neither will the second phenomenon nor the entry of the fourth satellite's shadow on the disc, which occurs at 8·17, be easily seen. The other eleven phenomena will be readily seen, however. At 9·19 the second satellite will disappear in the shadow of the planet. At 9·28 the fourth satellite will enter on Jupiter's disc. At 9·57 the shadow of the first satellite will make its appearance, followed in seven minutes by the entry of the satellite itself on Jupiter's disc. At this time (10·4) Jupiter will be without satellites in telescopes of moderate power, but large telescopes will exhibit three satellites on his disc, together with their three shadows. At 11·23 the shadow of the third satellite passes off the disc, at 11·49 the satellite itself. At 12·13 the second satellite reappears from behind Jupiter, at 12·16 the shadow of the first satellite passes off the disc, the satellite itself seven minutes later. Lastly, at 12·59 the shadow of the fourth satellite, and at 1·04 the fourth satellite itself, passes off Jupiter's disc."

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FIFTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

[*Continued from our Fourth Edition.*]

The exhibition in this case, too, Mr. Bradley said, was humiliating and disgraceful to the authors of the abuse. He read from a scene reported in the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, and compared Lord Coke's abuse, as prosecutor in that case, to the abuse levelled at Surratt by District Attorney Carrington, and contended that there was a decided analogy between the two cases.

In that case the Attorney-General dared the Court to grant the prisoner any favor, and in this case the prosecution says to Judge Fisher, if you dare to decide otherwise than as I tell you, I will bring the majesty of the people to impeach you.

Mr. Bradley protested against any such abuse being heaped upon the prisoner, and hoped this case would be a warning to all future prosecutors. But the prosecution went further, and said that in a capital case the jury are not to find a general verdict, but are to find a verdict under the direction of the Court. He could not believe his ears when he heard that assertion. The Court is a part of the Government. The Government dictates what the Court shall do, says the gentleman, and the jury must do as the Court says. He would call the attention of the jury to a Jeffreys and a Scroggs, who hurried men to the scaffold ruthlessly, until a jury was found independent enough to disobey the rulings of the Court, and all England sang with

FOR LADIES ONLY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LADY FLAVIA."

So many of my Cheltenham friends said to me, "Miss Prym," or else, "Prunella, dear," according to the degree of their intimacy, "we wonder you should not go to see this Paris Exhibition that all the world is talking of," that at last I made my mind up to take their advice. I am not, in a general way, fond of travelling, or accustomed to it; but for this once I thought I might venture, and, besides, my medical man was of opinion that change of air would do me good. "You want stimulating, Miss Prym," the doctor remarked; "pulse low, system languid, and a month spent in the crush and bustle of Paris will be the best tonic I can prescribe. Go and get a little wholesome excitement." This decided me, and I went.

My name, as may be inferred from the words quoted above, is Prym—Miss Prunella Prym, of Rhododendron Villa, the Slopes, Cheltenham. I am comfortably well-to-do in the world, and did not grudge the expense of taking two servants with me—my trusty maid Gubbins, and Thomas Coachman, a very steady, elderly man, long in the service of my late papa, the Rev. Dr. Prym, D. D., prebendary of Dulchester, and rector of Great Tithington, of whose savings I was sole heiress. Although Thomas, from old habit, is still called "Coachman," I do not keep a carriage, preferring to hire one when required, and the man takes care of the garden, besides officiating in a domestic capacity as a kind of butler. Maid and man are old and faithful attendants, and I felt their presence a sort of protection.

I was to travel to Paris by easy stages, taking two days for the journey, and, on arriving there, I intended to drive straight to the house of a married friend, an old schoolfellow (if the term "fellow" can be applied to a lady without disrespect), now Mrs. Trimmles, of the Avenue de l'Impératrice, Champs Elysées. I meant, of course, to take apartments for myself, but I dreaded the enormous prices and distracting noise of an hotel crowded with eager excursionists. I was very glad, therefore, to accept the hospitable invitation of Marion Trimmles—how odd it seemed to call her anything but Marion Freeman, as when we learned French and wore the backboard in the same class!—to make her house my head-quarters while looking out for something suitable. Mr. Trimmles, who is a good sort of person, but not very well-bred, though considered as a catch for Marion, having a large fortune, made somehow out of Government contracts, and who is older than his wife, and lives in Paris to please her, seconded her invitation in what I admit was a very hearty manner. And so, with a considerable quantity of baggage—since it would not do to appear in such a place as Paris without an ample wardrobe—and with the good wishes and hopeful predictions of my friends, I started for the continent.

During the first portion of the journey there was nothing to record. The degrading miseries of the sea passage, the two hours consumed in which seemed to me to be elastic, and to be equal to two of the longest of long days that I had ever spent; the prying of the French custom-house officers into trunks and boxes—these topics are too trite to be worth dilating upon. I only know that I shuddered when first I saw a horrid foreigner—a male person, with a glazed hat and moustachios—plunge his presuming paws into the midst of my wearing apparel, and could hardly suppress a shriek as I saw my all-sorts-of-things—of which a man is supposed to know, and ought to know, nothing—tossed over and towzled about, and held up for inspection in the most brazen style. But I will say that these whiskered officials were vastly polite to me, in their impertinent, smirking, foreign way, and did not seize anything, although poor Gubbins was unjustly suspected of being a female smuggler, and narrowly escaped the indignity of a search, but at my intercession was permitted to pass on. Then Thomas, as I am told is the case with most English men-servants abroad, grumbled a good deal, and was perpetually losing himself here, and getting left behind there, so that I grew quite weary of hunting after him and interpreting for him, and began to wish I had left him and Gubbins (who was tearful and resigned, and gave herself the most provoking airs of being a martyr) at home. I was wrong, though. Before my feet were on the Paris pavement, I had cause to be thankful that those two true and trusty creatures had accompanied me.

The dusk of evening was fast closing in already when we arrived at Amiens, and there, of course, we, the passengers by the tidal express from Boulogne, had to alight and change trains. The notice, "For Ladies Only," though, of course, it was in French, affixed to the door of a first-class compartment, caught my eye. "Ouvrez, Monsieur, s'il vous plait," I said to a slim young guard, who held a key in his hand. He pulled open the door with a jerk. "Madame will be alone," he said, "alone all the way. She will have the carriage to herself up to Paris." I got in accordingly, and Gubbins and Thomas proceeded to make me comfortable, and to hand me in my portable property—bag, dressing-case, cloaks, shawls, packet of sandwiches, guide-books, and all.

I travel with a good deal of light luggage, because, although it makes the getting in and out of the carriage a work of time, and although one is always wretched for fear of forgetting something, one never knows what one may want—fancy work, or a book, or a smelling-bottle—and it is best to be prepared. Then my man and maid went to take their own seats in the second class, at some little distance, and presently the train started.

"Well, this is nice," said I, as I settled myself snugly in a well-padded corner, and drew a shawl around my knees—"this is nice. We unprotected females, as they call us, have the best of it." I said this in a kind of self-satisfied soliloquy, as the train rattled on through the thickening darkness. We were clear of Amiens by this time, station, city, ramparts, and bifurcation, and were rushing very fast through a lonely country, where great rushy pools, sullen sheets of water that looked lead-colored in the dim light, were the most conspicuous objects of the landscape. A bare, blurred landscape it was, with only here and there a white cottage or a stunted tree to break the dull uniformity of swamp and pasture. It was not, you may be sure, the beauty of the prospect that had prompted my remark, but the fact that the train, on account of the Exhibition, I suppose, was very full. There were large families, and young men, and married couples, and queer Russian-looking voyagers in black lambskin caps and furred boots, but I was the only lady travelling alone, and whilst the rest were squeezed and shouted at, and thrust in anywhere, I, in my solitary dignity, had elbow-room and to spare. Hence my remark. But what was my horror to hear, or to think I heard, a heavy sigh, in answer to my words!

A sigh it most unmistakably was, and yet I was alone in the carriage; I glanced round to assure myself of the fact. Yes! Undoubtedly I had all the eight seats for my own special accommodation. There lay my cloaks, my bag (best solid morocco leather, silver mounted, and fitted with a Bramah lock, a most convenient bag, in which I kept my keys, my purse, and a few other indispensable articles), and my parasol, umbrella, and dressing-case. Nothing was disturbed. Who then had heaved the deep sigh that had followed so immediately upon my little outbreak of self-congratulation? Either my senses must have played me false, or I myself must have sighed without knowing it. Fancy is capable of strange pranks, and this is a specimen of them, thought I; but at that very moment I heard a low sound, something between a groan and a growl, and then a rustling noise that appeared to proceed from beneath the seat opposite to me, and on the elastic cushions of which my feet were comfortably reposing. I snatched them away, now—my feet, I mean—more abruptly than was consistent with the elegant placidity that I had always maintained to be the true deportment for a gentlewoman. I am sure, this time, that my ears had not deceived me.

But what could be the origin of the extraordinary sounds that had thus broken in upon my reverie? The idea of ghosts I sternly rebuked. I have always, as a rule, set my face against ghosts. I am a sound churchwoman, I hope, and not superstitious, and I have never countenanced any of the idle talk of the younger generation of my neighbors with regard to spirit-knocks and table-turning, things which I am certain my late lamented father, Dr. Prym, would never have permitted in his parish. Besides, though I have heard of haunted houses, I never did happen to hear of a haunted railway-carriage. The notion was preposterous. But again came the same sound, the growl this time predominating over the groan, and the stealthy rustling noise increased, and I saw the valance opposite to me shake violently. I grew excessively nervous. What had I got for a fellow-traveller? Then the idea flashed upon me that the creature concealed beneath the drab drapery in front of me was probably a dog, and silly placed there by some dishonest master who preferred to make the company carry his canine favorite gratis to providing quarters for him in the regular doggery, or whatever they call it.

There was some relief in that supposition, but, even then, my position was far from being an agreeable one. I am one of those persons who dislike dogs, except, of course, in their proper place. And their proper place is not where I am. I have all my life, too, had a lively fear of hydrophobia, and the idea that a strange dog—and a large one, to judge by the disturbance that it made in dragging itself over the floor—was boxed up with me, and with no one to keep it in order, was very unwelcome. What might the brute do, if irritated! I determined to be conciliatory, and yet on the alert, so that while I picked up my parasol as the readiest weapon I could find, in case of a sudden rush, I said, in a coaxing tone, "Poor fellow! pooty fellow! good dog!" A hoarse, gurgling noise, resembling the deep, harsh gurrh! gurrh! that I once heard from two savage mastiffs, worrying one another at the corner of the street, replied to my endearments, and already in imagination I felt the beast's sharp teeth close upon my ankle, but in sugared accents I resumed:—"Poor fellow, poor—" when I beheld a sight that stopped the words on my lips, froze the blood in my veins, and turned me, for the moment, into stone.

The flapping drab valance was lifted, and out popped a head—not the head of a dog. Timid as I am when confronted by these animals, I should infinitely have preferred to set eyes upon the sleek coat and black muzzle and grinning teeth of even a bulldog, to the shocking reality of the case. This was the head of a man. I sat, gasping and staring, with my useless parasol pointed at the intruder. All that I had ever heard or read, of atrocities perpetrated in railway travel, stories of madmen, of felons, and of riotous wretches wild with drink, came crowding upon my mind at once. And here was I, in a fair way myself to supply the raw material for a sensational paragraph in the newspapers; I, Prunella Prym, the very last person that any acquaintance of hers would have supposed likely to figure, however blamelessly, in the grim column of accidents and offenses. I thought of all this as I gazed, horror-stricken, at the face before me, the face of a man of forty years of age, broad, sunfreckled, impudent, with a shaggy brown beard like the mane of an ugly lion. How long I looked at this unwelcome apparition I cannot tell; but I was recalled at once to a sense of decorum and of the peril of my position, by the rude remark, in a rough north country accent, "Hope you'll know me again, old lady! that's all!"

It was with an Englishman, then, that I had to deal. There was one comfort in that, for at least I could beg my life with a certainty of being understood, whereas I might find the irregular verbs and the genders horribly in my way in the attempt to mollify a foreign scoundrel. I had discovered since crossing the channel that my French, learned as it had been at the selectest of select seminaries, and from a native with a Parisian accent, was not quite so fluent or correct in practice as it had been declared to be in theory. It was, in fact, what an amusing literary gentleman whom I met at one of our Cheltenham teaparties described as the French of Stratford-atte-Bowe, rather than the French of Paris. It was preferable to appeal to the better feelings of a ruffian of one's own country and speech.

Meanwhile the body had followed the head in struggling out from underneath the seat, and the whole man stood on the floor of the swaying carriage, which in that part of the journey rocked and jerked a good deal, so that he had to lay hold of the padded partition next to him to steady himself. He was very red in the face, and he panted for breath, and groaned as he stretched his limbs. "Cramped in every joint, and as near being smothered as ever a chap was!" grumbled the man. "You don't know how hot and close it is under there, ma'am, breathing what seems more like wool-dust than air into one's lungs, and aching till you begin to think you'll never straighten your backbone again. It's been a long bout of it, to me, the run from Amiens." This last observation suggested to me that we were still at a considerable distance from Paris—much farther, naturally, than from Amiens—since the space that had appeared so long—and no wonder—to the man, crouched under the seat and half stifled, had seemed to me but trifling. What a much longer "bout" would be the remainder of the journey, if it were to be performed in such company as this! But I was puzzled as to what reply would be most befitting under the circumstances. Really, to judge by this man's tone of intense self-commiseration, one might have thought that he expected *me* to condole with him on the inconveniences of his late painful position beneath the valance! But that seemed as absurd as it would be to deplore the misfortunes of a burglar who should cut his finger in removing the glass from one's pantry window, while I could not ask the he-creature his motives for so singular a concealment, lest the answer might prove to be of a character practical and unpleasant.

What did he want? Was it my watch and money on which the villain had designs, or was it my life also that was at stake, or—or was he an escaped lunatic—one of those terrible truants from the asylums where the insane are lodged, and who now and then break loose by some preternatural exertion of force or cunning, and range, wild beast like, until they are hunted down? He did not look mad, but then looks so often mislead; and, in any case, his purpose must be an unlawful one. No respectable man would have lain in ambush under the seat of a railway carriage—that much was only too clear.

"Snug this, isn't it, ma'am?" said the trespasser, with a dreadful sort of jocularity, after a time; "uncommonly snug *I* call it—only us two!"—and he threw himself into the middle seat of the carriage, on the opposite side, and rubbed his great hands together in an insulting way that made my flesh creep. I had been taking a wary survey of him out of the corners of my eyes for some minutes, in hopes of ascertaining what kind of evil-doer he was, but I could not make my mind up. He was tolerably well dressed in a suit of black broadcloth, but it was very dusty and fluffy, as was natural, after his sojourn beneath the drab drapery; and his cravat, of a staring pattern, red and green, was loose and awry. He had a soft felt hat, a silver guardchain, and very muscular hands, with short thick fingers. He was a strongly built, thick-set personage, of middle height, and unquestionably what we at Cheltenham call a vulgarian. He might, by a general grittiness and dinginess that clung to him, have had something to do with coals, or wood, or iron, or contracts for railway making, or that kind of avocation. He was upright, however, and sunburned, and had, very likely, been a volunteer, somewhere in that north country whence he came. He was not a common thief, whatever he might be.

"This is the compartment for ladies only, ain't it?" said the intruder, bluntly, after a fresh pause. Now I must speak. I felt that, while at the same time I had not any idea of the wisest course to pursue. Should I freeze the audacious wretch by a chilling behavior, and assert my womanly dignity by monosyllabic coldness? or should I play a bolder game, and be affable? All things considered, I thought I would be affable. "It is so, sir," said I, trying to speak in the same conciliatory tone that I should have used at Rhododendron Villa to a morning visitor—our vicar, for example, or old Sir George Huff, who drinks the waters annually. "I'm in luck, for once!" said the man, joyously smiting his knee with his open hand with a violence that made me start. "I didn't know, when I got in and crawled under that flounce of a thing, whether half-a-dozen bothersome chaps mightn't come taking their places, and poking their portmanteaus and traps underneath, in which case I'd have been discovered to a certainty. Besides, the cramps were so bad, lying doubled up there, that I *must* have hallooed long before we got to Paris, whoever had been in the carriage. I say—what's that? Sandwiches, by George!"—and the fellow pounced upon the packet, neatly done up in white paper, that lay on the seat in front of mine, and began to eat as voraciously as if he had been on short commons for a week.

"I'm half starved; hungry as a hawk," he growled out, with his mouth full; "and so would any fellow be that had been hunted up and down, and forced to hide behind haystacks, as I have. It was touch and go with me in Amiens. I'd have been grabbed before to-morrow, if I'd not seen this carriage in a siding, under a shed, with the door open, and a porter trimming the lamp. I overheard one of the French beggars say this was to be part of the train, and lucky it was I learned some of their lingo when I was—never mind that! Got a drop of comfort with you, ma'am?—rum, gin, brandy?—I'm not nice" (which last word, however, he pronounced "nash," but I guessed his meaning).

I felt ready to faint. "You are very welcome to the sanwiches," said I, "but as for ardent spirits, I am sorry that I cannot meet your wishes. As a lady ——"

"Ah! but you look just the sensible, easy sort of lady to have a flask of something comfortable along with you;" said the man, with an incredulous grin. "What's that in the little basket? It looks like a bottle, don't it?" and he very coolly drew the basket over towards him as he spoke, and removed the wicker-covered bottle within.

But the bottle contained nothing more tempting than eau de cologne, and my free-and-easy new acquaintance laid it down with an oath. "I should have been the better for a raw nip!" he said, sulkily, and then he jumped up, and peered through the glass into the night. We had just passed the lights of a small station at which the express made no halt. There was a long and awkward silence. It was broken by the intrusive stranger. He had taken up my Bradshaw, which lay among my other portable articles, and was fluttering over the leaves:—"This train stops but once," he muttered to himself; "we shall get to Creil presently."

My heart was in my mouth, as it were, when I heard this, and remembered that we were approaching the large junction that he had named. We should make a halt there, and if I could but keep this savage in good humor until within reach of help, then —— He seemed to read my thoughts, for he bent forward, looking fixedly at me the while, and gripped me by the wrist with a force that made me give a little scream. There was a black bruise left behind by the grasp of his hard hand, a bruise that I showed to sympathizing friends for a month afterwards. "No nonsense, ma'am, for I won't stand it!" he said, threateningly; "when you get to that station, you'll please to sit as still—do you hear?—as if you were a waxwork. Beckon to a porter, call the guard, speak one word above your breath, and see what comes of it!" "What right have you——" I began, doing my best to pluck up a little spirit; but he cut me short. "Might's right in a job like this," he said, very gruffly, and with so fierce a look that I gave up all ideas of opposition, and began to sob. But even this consolation was denied me, for the man said, angrily, that he "wished I'd leave off that row; he hated snivelling." And I was forced to be calm.

My tyrant now pulled his soft felt hat down over his brows, and leaning back in his place, seemed to be either half asleep or deep in thought. I sat watching him as a half-dead mouse might eye a cat. The train flew on, racing towards Creil. My thoughts were as busy as my limbs were inert. Who, or what, was this man? What had he done? And, more interesting still, from a personal point of view, what was he going to do? That he was in dread of pursuers of some kind, I knew, but whether he was flying from officers of justice, or asylum warders, or private enemies, I knew not.

Creil at last. Creil, with all its lights, its large station; lamps flashing, bells ringing, trains rumbling to and fro, stir and bustle in plenty. We rolled in, and came to a jangling stop; and there was opening of carriage doors, and sound of cheerful voices, and alighting of passengers, and wheeling up of barrow-loads of luggage. But I sat as still and as mute as if, to use my despot's own words, I had been a waxwork indeed. Fear silenced me as completely as if I had been deaf and dumb, and I let the opportunity pass by without one cry for help, one effort to call for a rescue. My terrible fellow-traveller chuckled ogrishly as the last door was slammed, as the whistle sounded, and off went the train again, bound for Paris. "Now, miss, or ma'am, whichever you may be, there's time enough for us to settle our little affairs before we get to Paris. You seem a sensible, tidyish old girl, and I'm sure you won't make any unnecessary fuss. I'm not a man to be trifled with!"

As the wretch made the above remarks, he drew out his silver hunting watch, opened it, and looked at it as if he were computing the number of minutes that remained to him. "Lots of time!" he observed, putting up his watch. What did the monster mean? I trembled from head to foot, and I should liked to have fainted, but did not dare to permit myself so much as a slight hysterical attack. The case was too serious for such palliatives. Did he mean to murder me? I could not tell. He was a live riddle, beyond my guessing. When vexed, he was ferocious enough, but it was a facetious sort of ferocity after all, and I am not sure that he did not frighten me more by leering and chuckling, as if he had been an ogre indeed, than a solemn and melodramatic villain could have done. It was with a keen and a melancholy interest that I suffered my thoughts to stray to Rhododendron Villa, the home that I should perhaps never see again; to my garden blooming in beauty; my azalias; my velvet lawn and glossy shrubbery; my birds, twittering behind their cage-wires; and poor Tibby, most faithful of cats, whose smooth white fur her mistress would never more caress. How I regretted my pusillanimity in not calling for help at the Creil station! Here I was now, as much alone with this man, mad or felonious, as if we had been cast away together on some desolate island.

The man seemed to be in no particular hurry. He was master of the situation, and he knew it. He had drawn a thick parcel, wrapped in leather, from his breast pocket, and for several minutes he sat poising and fingering this, as if to satisfy himself that its contents were yet intact. Then he replaced it, and turned to me, watch in hand: "Time's up!" he said briskly; "we must look sharp, now!" Any one might have knocked me down with a feather. The crisis had come. Perhaps in a few moments I should be hurled, dead or dying, out of the doorway of the carriage, and my bones crushed to splinters beneath the grinding iron wheels. "O, my good man!" I began, but my tongue seemed to refuse its office. The tyrant laughed, but not in the same way as before. Evidently, as we drew near to Paris, he was himself growing fidgetty and ill at ease. "Hark ye, ma'am," he said, hissing the words like a snake, into my ear; "I'm a desperate man. I'm drove and hunted till I don't care what I do, so as I can only pull through. If you choose, the little matter of business can be got over quietly and in a friendly spirit. But I'd as soon swing for a sheep as a lamb, so make up your mind—yes, or no?"

"Anything—anything ladylike!" I gasped out, feebly. "You've hit it," said the stranger, with an undeserved admiration for my supposed astuteness. "And pretty sharp you must be to find out what I'm driving at. Now don't you scream, or any of that. Hold your hands out, together—so!" And he produced a red handkerchief, in which he proceeded, deftly, to form the noose of a slip-knot. To bind my hands together was clearly his intention.

Such power of resistance as there was in me rose wildly up. "No, I won't!" I screamed out. "Touch me, at your peril. I——" It was useless. My protest and my kicking (for I am certain I did kick, and vigorously) went for nothing. In one moment I found my hands squeezed together, and my wrists tied as firmly as if my captor had never in his life done anything but handcuff other people. I shrieked and shrieked again, almost cracking my voice in my frantic efforts to establish a communication with the guard. No one heard me or heeded me, of all the hundreds whirling up to Paris in my nominal company. And in a minute more I was gagged, gagged with my own white pocket-handkerchief and a square of unfinished Berlin wool-work, that the miscreant snatched up from the same basket that had contained the wicker-covered bottle. I knew there were needles left sticking in it, and I shuddered, but the thing was done so quickly that I had no time for remonstrance.

By this we were near enough to Paris for my bewildered eyes to distinguish the glow of sullen light that always heralds one's approach to a great city, and, as we rushed on, the myriads of yellow lamps, like so many fiery eyes, began to twinkle and glimmer through the night. I sat, idly watching them, as I have heard that condemned persons sometimes count the spikes of the dock, or the curls of the judge's wig. Every moment might be my last. When I looked round again, my tormentor had metamorphosed his personal appearance in a manner that would have struck me speechless, even without the aid of the gag. He had taken up a large black silk cloak of mine, a cloak which I had often worn in going out on foot, to drink tea with my neighbors in summer, and which I called a calash. This he had wrapped round him so as to make it resemble the skirt of a dress, and over it he wore my cashmere patelot, braided in jet, with a great Scotch shawl draping his shoulders. He had a pocket looking-glass in his hand, by the help of which he contemplated his own features with a self-satisfied smirk, while he adjusted a silk neck-scarf, with fringed ends, so as to hide his shaggy beard. Was he mad, or ——

Before I could frame a conjecture he turned, and with unceremonious haste transferred my bonnet—a lilac bonnet, with black marabou feathers and rich bugle trimming—from my head to his own. It was done rapidly, and so roughly that I felt doubly thankful that my hair is really and truly my own, as otherwise it might have followed the bonnet. He tied the strings under his chin, with a hasty jerk, and drew down the thick veil, so as to hide his face. Thus accoutred, the wretch might have been mistaken, on a cursory view, for a tall, powerful, grenadier sort of female, the rather that he put on what he doubtless considered as a mincing and delicate air, and held down his head, as if practising a part. But the reason of this outrageous travesty was beyond me. A madman's freak it might be, but then ——

Bang! bang! bang! I heard the thud of the buffers, as carriage after carriage came to a halt, beside a brilliantly lighted platform, under the lofty iron roof of an enormous station. Paris! Yes, we had arrived, with sounding of the steam-whistle, and tinkle of telegraph-bells, and gleaming of lamp-signals, and instantly began the roar and clang that attend the arrival of a long train at such a place as Paris; trucks, porters, passengers, all in motion at once, reclaiming luggage, collecting family parties, and bawling for the missing. Mechanically, as the man let down the window, I tried to thrust out my head. "Not if I know it," said the ruffian, between his teeth, and, seizing a long scarlet shawl, that Gubbins had persuaded me to take with me, he half dragged, half pushed me to the other side of the carriage, and bound me with the shawl to the projecting arm of the partition. "Keep still, if you're wise," he said, hoarsely; and then adding in a lighter tone, "I must borrow the bag, too—wish you a good night, ma'am!" opened the door, and gently reclosing it when outside, tripped with the greatest effrontery across the lighted platform, carrying my bag (solid morocco, silver mounted), and wearing my bonnet, calash, etc., while I, their owner, sat in helpless bondage in a corner of the carriage.

Before long, a thrill shot through me, as I heard Thomas Coachman's well-known voice asking gruffly, "Where's missus?" I was within earshot of friends, then, and no longer defenseless. But, to my horror, Gubbins replied:—"There she goes! yonder. What a hurry she's in, too! Come, Thomas!" "That's never she," grumbled Thomas, with a fine intelligence that did him infinite credit; "that's not our Miss Prunella, that great gawky maypole, striding along like a Cochin China fowl, I tell you!" But my faithful Gubbins was positive. She would swear to her mistress' Scotch shawl, she said, among a thousand; and she dragged Thomas off through the crowd. Words could never do justice to my feelings, left thus deserted, for that those two trusty followers of mine had gone in pursuit of my will-o'-the wisp of a shawl, on the shoulders of the impostor, I did not doubt. But it was in vain that I tried to extricate myself from my bonds; in vain that I essayed to call to my humble friends, betwixt whom and myself the distance widened at every instant. I could produce, thanks to the completeness with which the gag had been arranged, no sound louder than the gurgling cry of some drowning person, while, fastened as I was to the woodwork of the partition, I resembled a fixture of the company's rolling stock, more than a lady of property and social consideration.

Gradually the crowd thinned, the noise decreased, the bustle dwindled, and the porters went composedly about their regular work of "breaking up" (I believe I use the correct expression) the now empty train. I heard a man come scrambling along the roofs of the carriages, to extinguish the lamps, no doubt, for the light overhead was abruptly put out, and I was left in total darkness, shivering in a corner of the compartment. I say shivering, because, though by the almanac the month was May, to judge by my feelings it might have been February. It was one of those raw chill evenings of which we had so many in the spring of this year, and I trembled, not only with fear, but with cold as well. But I was quite powerless even to call for assistance, and the lamps were put out, and the axles tapped with a hammer, and the coupling chains and screws undone, and the train divided into sections, like an eel beneath the cook's chopper, without any one's being aware that the compartment "For Ladies Only" had still an involuntary occupier.

Presently two men arrived, summoned by a third, and my carriage was pushed along the rails, placed on what I believe is called a turntable, and slowly spun round. There was a click and a jerk, and the men stood panting and resting after their exertions.

Lively fears came pressing now, like a hideous phantasmagoria, on my wretched brain as I sat alone in the darkness. What would become of me? I gathered from what I heard of the discourse of the men at work on the train, that the carriage of which I was a most unwilling tenant was to be put aside ("shunted away" is, I am told, the technical English phrase), as not immediately wanted. Here was a pleasant prospect! I should be left in some out-of-the-way shed, in some dreary storehouse, in a crypt, or a tunnel, or some patch of neglected ground, lumbered with rusty engines and disused carriages, and there I might starve to death, or be murdered by thieves, or perhaps eaten by rats. I had read shocking things of the rats of Paris, and there I was, dumb, while one cry would save me. "*Allons! en route!*" exclaimed one of the porters, and the carriage was pushed on a yard or so.

I made a violent effort to proclaim my presence. In vain. "Guggle! guggle! guggle!" such were the only sounds that I could frame, and for a minute or two I continued guggling like an insane soda-water bottle, and then ceased, exhausted, despairing.

Gubbins it was, my faithful Gubbins, that saved me after all. Her voice was sweeter than music in my ears, as the door was torn open, and by the bright yellow glare of several lanterns I saw my two worthy creatures, and with them half-a-dozen of railway officials, led by a man in uniform, with "Interpreter" embroidered on his gold-laced cap. Amid exclamations and outcries I was released and helped to alight. The bandage round my wrists was untied; the gag was taken from my mouth; and then I let my head fall on the sympathetic shoulder of Gubbins, and enjoyed for the first time the luxury of a good cry. "But whatever has come to you, ma'am? Where's your bonnet?" was my maid's very natural question. And then, rather incoherently, I suppose, I told my story. The interpreter listened to it with great eagerness. "Hein!" he said; "that famous rascal, the *escroc*, that the English detectives have been watching for, must have been the purloiner of the bonnet. Parbleu! Madame will have to repeat all this for the information of the police."

And an agreeable promenade I had of it, across the rails, and along the lighted platform, where every one connected with the station came out to stare at my bonnetless head and disordered hair, and generally scared and crumpled appearance. I must have looked more like some dishevelled virago fresh from a street affray than anything else, as I was brought into the office of the commissary of police, where I found, not merely that functionary and his agents, with their swords and cocked hats, but two English detective officers, from Scotland Yard, in plain clothes. There was a dreadful fuss, taking of depositions, reading over of answers, questioning without end, but at last the truth dawned upon me.

The man—the monster to whom my misfortunes were due—turned out to be a runaway cashier of some great ironworks, near Bradford in Yorkshire. He had gone off with nearly nineteen hundred pounds in gold and notes, the property of his employers, and it was discovered that he had obtained his post by means of a forged character, and was an old offender, well known to the police. He had been tracked as far as Amiens, where he narrowly escaped capture by concealing himself near the railway station and selecting a moment when, unobserved, he was able to slip into a railway carriage and ensconce himself under the valance, whence he had emerged in the manner I have described. Guessing pretty accurately that his pursuers would be on the lookout for him at the Paris terminus, he had formed the bold and crafty design of muffling himself in my spare wearing apparel, and in this disguise of getting unsuspected out of the station.

And in this, thanks to the crowd and the bustle, he succeeded only too well. He gave the slip to the detectives, and I have not yet had the pleasure of reading an account of his apprehension.

It was very late when I was permitted to leave the police office, and as my keys were all in the bag which the swindler had carried off, along with my bonnet and other things, so that I was unable to open my trunks for the satisfaction of the octroi employés, while my purse and railway ticket were gone with my keys, I felt that I could not present myself, in my present disreputable attire, bonnetless and untidy, at my friend's house. Mr. Trimmles is not a man of refined sympathies, and he afterwards received the tale of my hair-breadth escape with such unfeeling merriment as to cause me to be thankful that I had not made a laughing-stock of myself by going direct to Marion's abode, as I had meant to do. I went therefore to a hotel, and tremendous as the sum total of my bill for three days certainly was, and heavy as were the extortions to which I, along with multitudes of my countrymen, had to submit during my month's survey of the Exhibition, I cared less for them than I could have believed possible, glad and grateful as I was to have got as well as I did out of that nightmare of a journey (I shall shun carriages labelled "For Ladies Only," in future, as a hydrophobic patient shuns cold water) never to be forgotten, by Prunella Prym or any of her circle of Cheltenham society, to the last day of their lives.—*From Temple Bar.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
Philadelphia.
6 10 2m

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 8 PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BY JOSEPH E. HUGHES, formerly of the Ocean House One square from the depot and the ocean. Board $2 per day, or $12 to $15 per week 17 26mthal0t

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

HOOP SKIRTS.
628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

INTERNAL REVENUE
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 37 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
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ESTABLISHED 1795.
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French Plate Looking-Glasses,
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Manufacturer of all kinds of
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HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
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11 Three doors above Walnut.

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AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc.
6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Files, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
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PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by
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7 5 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

SHIPPING

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STEAMSHIP TIOGA FOR NEW ORLEANS SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

Freight now being received at Second Wharf below SPRUCE Street. Through Bills of Lading signed to Gulf Ports, and all points on the Mississippi river, at low rates.

Goods for St. Louis, and points below, should be consigned to the Agent of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Co., New Orleans.

For Bills of Lading and information apply to
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
Phila. and Southern M. S. S. Co.,
No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

7 29 tf

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, July 31
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, August 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, August 14
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 17

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency
First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage.....$3
To London.....115 | To London.....41
To Paris.....125 | To Paris.....46

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $46 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

8 7

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
JAS. COTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD Street, and No. 29 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. T. DEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookesey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, August 15, at 80'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
4 1]

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Howes Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, August 13, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu

5 18

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street, through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 12 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

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A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

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vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

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on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

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on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000'00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500'00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500'00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	128,562'50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700'00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,820'00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750'00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500'00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250'00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750'00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000'00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40'00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258'25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950'00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000'00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900'00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,230'75
	Cost, $1,030,562'05.	
	Real Estate	36,000'00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,687'20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	36,923'90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $3,178. Estimated value	2,930'00
	Cash in Bank	$811,102'36
	Cash in Drawer	447'14
		41,540'00
		$1,407,321'66

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph B. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger,
D. T. Morgan,
George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146'13.

Capital	$400,000'00
Accrued Surplus	946,713'98
Premiums	1,206,432'15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431'18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 11281]

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 23] GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 20 MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27] Medical Examiner.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 5, 1867, $1,763,267'31
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison.
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $102,984.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $8000 remain unpaid at this date. $10,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Vaughen,	Henry F. Kenney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 22] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1] ALFRED JENKS & SON,

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 424 RACE STREET.
6 8]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HANSENFORDER,
6 6 No. 422 VINE Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Trains	8'00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10'00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12'10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1'00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2'30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4'00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5'30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5'40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7'30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7'30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9'00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11'45 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1'15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7'10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7'10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8'20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9'20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12'40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1'10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4'10 P. M.
Day Express	6'20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7'00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9'50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2'25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3'00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3'00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2d class, 1'50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11'30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11'30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11'30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11'30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11'30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4'30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10'15 and 11 A. M., 2'30, 3'30, 4'30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 4'30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10'15 A. M., 2'30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7'30 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3'30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Pennington, etc.

The 3'30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1'20 A. M., and 1'30 and 6'30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

The 1'30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9'00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12'25 P. M.
3'00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7'18 P. M.
4'00 P. M. Express. Due 7'05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6'30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10'07 A. M.
9'00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12'07 P. M.
5'00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8'25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7'00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5'00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8'00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9'00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3'00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3'30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4'00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6'00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9'20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7'00 A. M. until 5'00 P. M. Freight received before 9'00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9'05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6'10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8'20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8'20 Down Train and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

FOR NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 6¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7'10, 8, 9'40, and 11'40 A. M. 1'40 3'40, 5'40, 6'40, 8'40, and 10'40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7'50 A. M. 12'40, 5'40, and 9'25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11'05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5'40, 7, 7'50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2'30 and 7'15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5'20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11'05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8'05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6'10, 7½, 8'20, 9½, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3¼, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6'00 A. M.
Mail	7'30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9'15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2'00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4'15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5'15 P. M.
Mail	4'40 P. M.
Freight	11'40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5'45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and Intermediate Stations leaves Vine street.....5'30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson.....6'28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10'15 A. M., 2'00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1'00 P. M., 3'15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7'30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4'40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven,

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Our Leading Institutions of Learning.

Sketches of Indiana Asbury University, the University of Mississippi, the University of Rochester, Haverford College, Lehigh University, and the Cornell University.

We conclude to-day our series of articles on the principal Colleges of the United States, with sketches of the following prominent Institutions:—

The Indiana Asbury University,

located at Greencastle, Indiana, was chartered in 1837 by the Legislature of the State. The movement in which it originated began as early as 1835, when the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church resolved upon establishing an institution of learning. The University is now under the control and patronage of the four Conferences of the Church which are embraced within the limits of the State. In June, 1837, the Preparatory Department was opened, and in May, 1839, the Rev. Matthew Simpson, now one of the Bishops of the Church, having been elected President, the various collegiate departments were regularly organized. In 1840 a class of 3 members graduated. The classes have not, as yet, attained high numbers, the university being hampered by a large preparatory department, which prevents it from being more than a first-class seminary. A Law and a Medical department have been in operation during a portion of the time. Bishop Simpson has had several successors in the Presidency, the present incumbent being the Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., who has held the position since 1858. The whole number of graduates up to 1866 was 201 in the classical department, 29 in the scientific, 54 in the law, and 40 in the medical. The number of students in attendance last year was 11 seniors, 28 juniors, 35 sophomores, and 85 freshmen—a total of 159 in the Collegiate department. In addition to this, there were 248 in the preparatory school. By the sale of scholarships, an endowment of over $100,000 has been raised. The annual commencement was held on Thursday, June 27.

The University of Mississippi,

which is located at Oxford, in that State, was established in 1848, and for a few years before the war was among the most prosperous educational institutions in the South. The first class in the Academic department graduated in 1851, and contained 15 members. In the class of 1854 there were 37 graduates, and in that of 1858, 39. The number of graduates in this department previous to the outbreak of the war was 296. The first graduating class in the Law School was that of 1856, and contained 6 members. The class of 1860 contained 22 members, and the whole number of graduates previous to the war was 55. Since the close of the war an earnest effort is being made to place the institution upon the basis of its old prosperity. The faculty have raised the standard of admission, large additions are being made to the libraries, and a general spirit of progression prevails. We have not received the annual catalogue for the current year; but that of 1865-66 showed an attendance of 5 Juniors (who graduated at the recent commencement, held June 27), 41 Sophomores, and 50 Freshmen, with 40 pursuing irregular courses. This gave a total of 136 in the collegiate department, in addition to which there were 57 in the preparatory class. The Law department has not yet been reorganized since the close of the war, both professorships remaining vacant. The Rev. John N. Waddel, D. D., is the present Chancellor of the University.

The University of Rochester,

a prosperous institution in that city, was established in 1850, under the control and patronage of the Baptist denomination. It is well endowed, has twenty acres of land connected with it, and a few years ago took possession of new buildings, which had been erected at an expense of $75,000. The library is being continually increased by the proceeds of a fund of $25,000, established by General John F. Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y. The "Ward Cabinets" of Geology and Mineralogy, which were recently purchased by the University at an expense of $20,000, are perhaps unequalled in America for the purpose of illustrating instruction in the natural sciences. They were collected by Professor Henry A. Ward, of the University, during six years of foreign travel and many visits to a large number of the most fruitful American localities. The two cabinets of Mineralogy and Geology contain altogether over 40,000 carefully selected specimens, including perfect plaster casts of the monstrous fossil animals of the Age of Reptiles. The Rev. Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., is at present President of the University, and recently declined the Presidency of Brown University, at Providence, R. I., preferring to continue his connection with an institution towards the success of which he has contributed so much. During the year which closed with the annual commencement on July 10, there had been 100 students in attendance, of whom 24 were Seniors, 23 Juniors, 33 Sophomores, and 20 Freshmen.

Haverford College,

the principal educational institution of the orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, is located in Haverford township, Delaware county, at a distance of nine miles from Philadelphia. The charter conferring upon it collegiate powers was approved March 15, 1856. But the movement for the original establishment of the institution dates back to 1830, when a meeting of the most intelligent and prominent members of the Society of Friends in the city of Philadelphia was held, to consult upon the best plan for removing the disadvantages under which the younger members of their religious society labored in their efforts to obtain a liberal education. The assistance of the Friends of New York was invoked, and by the close of the year the whole proposed capital of $40,000, in shares of $100 each, was subscribed. The amount of the capital was soon after increased to $60,000. In 1831 a farm of about two hundred acres was purchased, at an expense of $18,000; and in October, 1833, the school was opened with twenty-one pupils, the number soon rising to twenty-six. A charter had been obtained from the State Legislature a few months before, although not without great difficulty, in consequence of the excited partisanship of the times and the dissensions which then existed in the Society of Friends itself. By a supplement to the charter, approved January 25, 1836, the association was authorized to increase its capital to $100,000. Samuel Hilles was the Superintendent of the school at the time of its opening, and among its teachers were John Gummere, an eminent mathematician, Daniel B. Smith and Joseph Thomas. Samuel Hilles was succeeded as Superintendent by John Gummere, and subsequently by Isaac Davis and Jonathan Richards. In its early days the school was quite prosperous, but in 1839 it had become burdened with a debt of $19,500, which seriously interfered with its career of usefulness. It was happily relieved from this by the generosity of Nathan Dunn, who made it a present of $20,575. In 1846 it again became so embarassed, financially, that its exercises were suspended, and the managers proposed to lease the building and grounds; but before this was effected a new subscription was started, and an endowment of $50,000 obtained, $10,000 of which was given by George Howland, of Bedford.

Previous to 1856, when the institution was chartered as a college, with the power of conferring the customary degrees, its course of instruction was very thorough, and its examinations more rigid than those of many regular colleges. Diplomas were granted to such as completed the full course with distinction, but the degree being lacking, it was felt that its alumni were not on an equality with those of other institutions. For this reason the managers set aside their hereditary prejudices against titles of all kinds, the supplementary charter was applied for and obtained, and since that time Haverford has taken rank as a college in every sense of the term. The first President, was the late Joseph G. Harlan, M. A., who was succeeded in 1862 by the present incumbent, Professor Samuel J. Gummere. The number of students now averages about 50, although there are accommodations for 75. In 1856 there were about that number in attendance. During the year just closed there were 12 Seniors, 8 Juniors, 12 Sophomores, and 13 Freshmen—a total of 45. The preparatory department has recently been abolished, so that all the students are in the regular collegiate course. The Alumni Association has 225 members, 175 of whom completed the full course of study and received diplomas. The libraries contain 6200 well-selected volumes, the observatory is well furnished, and there are likewise attached to the College a large chemical laboratory and an extensive philosophical apparatus. The lawn in which the buildings are situated contains 50 acres, and is planted with one hundred and thirty different varieties of trees, presenting a very attractive appearance. The annual commencement was held on Wednesday, July 10.

Lehigh University

has its origin in the munificence of the Hon. Asa Packer, who, having been a leader in the industrial improvements of the Lehigh Valley, has, with a wise and charitable foresight, determined that he will also be a pioneer in the educational improvement of that beautiful region. To this end he made a donation of $500,000 in money, and an unrivalled site of fifty-six acres, about a quarter of a mile from the railroad depot in South Bethlehem. The Board of Trustees, to whom the government of the University is confided, is under the Presidency of the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and consists of the following gentlemen:—Hon. Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk; Hon. J. W. Maynard, Easton; Robert H. Sayre, Esq., Bethlehem; William H. Sayre, Jr., Esq., Bethlehem; Robert A. Packer, Esq., Mauch Chunk; G. B. Linderman, M. D., Mauch Chunk; John Fritz, Esq., Bethlehem; Harry E. Packer, Esq., Mauch Chunk; Joseph Harrison, Jr., Esq., Philadelphia.

The Treasurer of the University Fund is Elisha P. Wilbur, Esq.; the Architect, Edward T. Potter, Esq.; and the Superintendent of Construction, James Jenks, Esq.

Henry Coppée, LL. D., a distinguished graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and for many years a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, was elected President. President Coppée, assisted by an able corps of professors, opened the University on September 1, 1866. Packer Hall, a splendid edifice two hundred and thirteen feet long by sixty broad, is now in progress of erection. A substantial brick building called Christmas Hall is at present used for the University exercises. The institution opened with virtually but one class, which steadily increased to forty members, and there is good promise of larger classes in the future.

The scheme of education in the Lehigh University differs essentially from that in most other institutions. For two years—in the first and second classes—students are taught the basis sciences, which every young man should learn, for whatever profession he be intended. After that, for two years longer, there are several technical schools, the students in which are called junior and senior schoolmen. These are at present the schools of Civil Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Mechanical Engineering, Analytical Chemistry, and General Literature. As soon as a student leaves the second class he enters any one of these schools, according to the bent of his mind, and prepares himself to enter upon his profession in life. Students may also enter to study any branches they please, to the exclusion of the rest. This latter arrangement has been made with special reference to young men who are obliged to work a portion of the day, or year, and who can only come to get a limited amount of instruction. In each of the schools the regular student takes a degree, as civil engineer, mining engineer, etc. etc.

The expense of tuition is from $90 to $100 per annum, and the entire expenses may be stated approximating at about $300 per annum.

As the valley of the Lehigh is rapidly filling up, as the air is extremely salubrious, and the scenery very beautiful, there are great prospects before this University. It is the purpose of the founder, Trustees, and Faculty to make the course of instruction extremely thorough, and to establish a better discipline than has been usual in our colleges.

Packer Hall will be finished in a little more than a year, and in time to supply that space which the expansion of the University in numbers will demand. In the meantime there are ample accommodations in Christmas Hall. The first annual commencement occurred on Tuesday, June 25, but as all the students, save one, were members of the first year's class, there were no graduates.

The Cornell University,

which is to be located at Ithaca, on Cayuga Lake, New York, will not be open for the reception of students until the 1st of October, 1868. But it has already received the largest endowment that has ever been secured by any educational institution in this country at the outset. By a grant from the United States, the institution is entitled to 990,000 acres of public land, which is equivalent to an endowment of almost a million of dollars, although it will necessarily be some years before the whole of this large extent of territory can be made productive of an income. There is, however, an enormous fortune in ready money at its present command, all of which was the gift, two or three years ago, of the Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca. It has not been many years since this distinguished public benefactor was compelled to earn his livelihood by cultivating a little patch of ground in a rocky gorge on the shore of Cayuga Lake. A strict attention to his business, and fortunate investments in the electric telegraph, have rendered him the wealthiest man in central New York. With a large share of the fortune he thus acquired he is now erecting at Ithaca a palatial residence, which is to cost the princely sum of $400,000. He has, at an expense of $80,000, founded a public library in Ithaca, which is already stocked with books and in operation. In addition to this he has expended $192,000 in locating lands for the State. But the most munificent undertaking in which he has engaged is the endowment of the institution of learning which has received his name.

For this enlightened purpose, two or three years ago he gave the sum of $500,000 as a general permanent fund, together with $25,000 as a special fund, $13,000 for a cabinet and books, and a site containing 250 acres of land, worth $25,000 more. The total amount which the University has received from him is therefore $563,000. One building has already been erected for the use of the institution at a cost of $60,000; but the entire expense of this has been defrayed out of the accumulated interest, without encroaching upon the principal of the endowment. Before Mr. Cornell could obtain a charter for his projected University, he was compelled to submit to the extortion of several members of the State Legislature who happened to hold the balance of power. Through their influence, the charter was coupled with a condition that Mr. Cornell should give $25,000 to Genesee College. This amount he paid over; but the Legislature, at its recent session, passed a bill refunding him the amount out of the public purse.

As the first step towards the organization of the University, the Trustees elected to the office of President the Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., a member of the State Senate from Onondaga county. Senator White is a graduate of Yale College, an accomplished scholar and writer, especially on historical subjects, and for several years held the Professorship of History and English Literature in the University of Michigan. On the 21st of October, 1866, a committee on organization, presided over by Senator White, presented to the Board of Trustees of the University an elaborate report, embodying the outline of the projected institution. The scope of the University is clearly set forth in the following extract from this report:—

"The theory on which the committee have based their plan is that throughout the national and State legislation preparatory to the establishment of the institution, and also throughout the ideas of the founder of the Cornell University, as explained to us by himself, are two leading convictions as to the educational needs of the country, and two corresponding ideas as to meeting these needs. Each of these convictions, and its corresponding idea, is separate and distinct, yet each necessary to the other. The first of these convictions is that there exists a necessity, never yet fully met, for thorough education in various special departments, and, among them, the science and practice of agriculture, industrial mechanics, and kindred departments of thought and action. The corresponding practical idea is that institutions be founded where such instruction can be conducted with every appliance necessary in discovering truth and in diffusing truth; that such instruction be not subordinated to any other; that the agricultural and industrial professions be regarded as the peers of every other; that access to these departments be opened as widely as possible, and progress in them be pushed as far as possible.

"The second of these convictions is that the system of collegiate instruction now dominant leaves unsatisfied the wants of a very large number, and perhaps the majority of those who desire an advanced *general* education; that although there are great numbers of noble men doing noble work in the existing system, it has devoted its strength and machinery mainly to a single combination of studies, into which comparatively few enter heartily; that where more latitude in study has been provided for, all courses outside the single traditional course have been considered to imply a lower caste in those taking them; that the higher general education has therefore lost its hold upon the majority of the trusted leaders of society; that it has therefore become underestimated and distrusted by a majority of the people at large; and that therefore it is neglected by a majority of our young men of energy and ability. The corresponding practical idea is that colleges of wider scope be founded; that no single course be insisted upon for all alike; that various combinations of studies be provided to meet various minds and different plans; thus presenting a *general course* to meet that *general want* which existing colleges fail to satisfy."

With the object of forwarding the views here set forth, the Special Sciences and Arts will be divided between the nine following Departments:—1. Agriculture; 2. The Mechanical Arts; 3. Civil Engineering; 4. Commerce and Trade; 5. Mining; 6. Medicine and Surgery; 7. Law; 8. Jurisprudence, Political Science, and History; 9. Education. In addition to these there will be three general courses of Science, Literature, and the Arts, together with a Scientific and an Optional Course. The first of these general courses will resemble the classical course of other institutions; in the second general course, the German language will be substituted for the Greek; and in the third both Greek and Latin will be ignored, in behalf of French and German.

In order to place the University in operation, it is proposed to appoint at an early day twenty-six Professors, to give instructions in the departments of agriculture, mechanics, civil engineering, mining, and science, literature, and the arts. Sixteen of these are to be resident Professors, whose labors will necessarily be confined to the University; while the remaining ten will be on duty only at stated periods in the year. Such is the projected outline of an institution which promises at no distant day to assume a leading rank in the educational institutions of the country.

JAPAN.

Change in the Foreign Policy of the Country—Preparations for a Meeting of the Daimios.

By the arrival of the Golden Fleece at San Francisco, files of the Japan *Times* to May 29 were received in that city. Referring to the foreign relations of Japan, that journal says:—

"A complete change appears to have come over the foreign policy of the Japanese. The Princes sent into retirement by the former Tycoon, on account of their disposition to cultivate friendly relations with the foreigner, have been restored to favor by the new Tycoon, Stotsbashi, and on the 16th instant, the Prince of Owari, who had received Stotsbashi's former title, and holds now, in right of his son, the same position near the throne as did the present Tycoon last year—arrived in Kanagawa for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the foreign visitors of the country. All these nobles, whose names we have mentioned above, having been called out of their retirement, the appointment of one of them to power is of great significance at present, and is most encouraging. There seems to be no cause to doubt that the liberal, pro-foreign party has got the upper hand, and that our intercourse with Japan will, for the future, be more friendly and satisfactory on both sides.

The meeting of the great Daimios, so often announced and so often postponed, was about to take place at Kioto. The old (*inkio*) Princes of Satsuma and Owigima had already arrived there, and the Tycoon had returned thither after his entertainment of foreign Ministers at Osaka."

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Will be paid, on presentation of the Coupons therefor, at the BANKING HOUSE OF

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

On and after that date.

(Signed) WM. J. PALMER,

7 23 tuth3p] Treasurer.